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## **Southeast Asia Report**

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23 SEPTEMBER 1986

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## BRIEFS

UK GRANT--U Nyunt Maung, deputy minister of planning and finance, and Mr Nicholas M. Fenn, British ambassador to Burma, signed a memorandum of understanding on a British grant to Burma worth 6.4 million pounds or 69.3 million kyat at a ceremony at the conference room of the Ministry of Planning and Finance on 27 August. The grant will be utilized to settle the partial cost of procuring machinery and equipment needed for the Rangoon city electrical power transmission project. The agreement-signing ceremony was also attended by U Kyaw Myint, deputy minister of planning and finance; U Than Nyunt, deputy minister of energy; and officials and personnel from the British Embassy and concerned departments and corporations in Burma. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Aug 86 BK] /6662

CSO: 4211/83

FORMER OFFICIAL JAILED ON ASSASSINATION PLOT

BK041311 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 4 (AFP)--Former Indonesian Light Industries Minister Muhamad Sanusi was sentenced to 20 years' jail Thursday after he was found guilty in court here of helping plan and finance two plots to kill President Suharto.

Mr Sanusi was found guilty of subversion and plotting to kill Mr Suharto in 1982 with a bomb to be planted on the president's route to his office, and again at the inauguration of the restored Borobudur Temple in 1983.

Mr Sanusi, light industries minister from 1966 to 1968, threw a copy of the verdict to the floor after the sentence was read out, and told the court he had been made a scapegoat and would appeal against the sentence.

"All witnesses who confessed in writing and in the court to have taken part in the plotting I am charged with having been freed," Mr Sanusi said. "Why am I being made a scapegoat? Where is justice?"

Jakarta Central Court judge Mohammad Hatta also ordered that a 19-year jail sentence imposed by another court on Mr Sanusi, 65, earlier this year be served concurrently with the 20-year sentence imposed Thursday.

In the earlier trial Mr Sanusi was convicted of playing a major role in a series of bombings of properties owned by ethnic Chinese in Jakarta on October 4, 1984, which killed two people.

Mr Sanusi, for whom the prosecution had demanded a life sentence, repeatedly proclaimed his innocence in both trials, saying he was being made a scapegoat for the "imaginary plot" and the October 1984 bombings.

Earlier in the five-month trial Mr Sanusi dismissed as "pure fantasy" an allegation by witness Nunung Nural Ismail that the Group of 50, of which he was a member and which includes Christians, had sought to cooperate with Moslem radicals to create an Indonesian Islamic state.

The government regards advocating a Moslem state in Indonesia as subversive.

The association, with legal status, is a loose group of retired generals, former high-ranking government officials and intellectuals who have criticised government politics in letters to Parliament.

Mr Sanusi was also an executive of the influential Moslem organisation Muhammadiyah, in a country where 90 per cent of the population is Moslem.

Meanwhile a supreme court spokesman said that a 17-year jail sentence handed down to the alleged mastermind of the 1984 bombings had been upheld.

Mohamed Tasrif Tuasikal, 49, a former Islamic religion teacher, was found guilty by Jakarta Central Court in August 1985 of subversion and of trying to force the government to change its policies by unconstitutional means.

His life sentence was later reduced to 17 years by a court of first appeal.

The spokesman said the sentence had been upheld by Indonesia's highest judicial body on June 6 and that Mr Tasrif had been told of the decision on Wednesday.

/8309

CSO: 4200/1408

## BRIEFS

**RADIO TRANSMITTERS**—Radio Republik Indonesia [RRI] now has 324 transmitters with a capacity of 2,998 kilometers to back up 49 radio broadcasting stations throughout the archipelago. RRI has installed a shortwave transmitter with a capacity of 250 kilowatts in Cimanggis, West Java, to boost broadcasting in the east Indonesian region. The director general of radio, television, and film gave the details when he installed I Made Putu Tantrawan as chief of the RRI station for the 5th Region in Jayapura on 1 September. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 1 Sep 86 BK] /8309

**NEW PARLIAMENTARY APPOINTMENT**—H.A. Purwosasmita of the Armed Forces Faction has been appointed as new chairman of Parliamentary Commission II to replace the late Naya Iskandar Sumantri of the Armed Forces Faction. [Summary] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 11 BK] /8309

**GOVERNMENT BANS BOOKS**—The attorney general has banned the distribution of three books, which the government describes as trying to discredit the New Order government. The three books are "Suharto and His Generals: Indonesian Military Politics 1975-83" by David Jenkins and published by the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project of the Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; "Culture, Politics, and Economy in the History of the New Order" by Richard Robinson and translated into Indonesian by Abupriyadin. M. Ikhsan and R. Rujowiriono; and "Menuntut Janji Orde Baru," which summarized a statement by H.R. Dharsono before the Central Jakarta Court on 3 January 1986. [Summary] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 29 Aug 86 pp 1, 11 BK] /8309

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE**—Indonesia currently has a foreign exchange reserve amounting to some U.S.\$10.7 billion. The governor of Bank Indonesia gave the figures prior to a cabinet meeting in Jakarta on 3 September. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 3 Sep 86 BK] /8309

**NAVAL EXERCISE WITH THAILAND**—The Indonesian and Thai Navies began their joint exercise Wednesday [3 September] codenamed ("Sea Garuda 6B 86"). The exercise, which will last until 9 September and is conducted in Indonesia's waters, includes antisubmarine (?attacks), communications, and logistics supplies at sea. Fleet Commander for Indonesia's Western Region Rear Admiral Iman Taufik officially opened the exercise. He said the exercise was a realization of the will of the two countries to exchange experiences and combine their tactics and strategy in a joint combat force. Colonel (Tartiyono) from Indonesia acts as the task force commander of the joint wargame. He is assisted by Thai Colonel (Chumphon Akkalit). [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Sep 86] /8309



MURDANI ON GOVERNMENT CRITICS--Jakarta, 30 Aug (AFP)--Indonesian armed forces Chief of Staff General Benni Murdani hit out Saturday at government critics who send letters to the foreign press and foreign universities. Critics should not air their views loudly, or in an insulting manner, and should be grateful if their criticism is accepted, Mr Murdani told journalists after meeting President Suharto. "They should not rush to send letters to the foreign press and to foreign universities if it is not," he added. General Murdani gave no examples, but Jakarta newspapers have recently aired comments calling for a discussion on the number of consecutive terms the president can serve, and dissidents regularly give interviews to members of the foreign press. Earlier, in an address to a 3-day annual armed forces "commanders' call" meeting here, General Murdani urged the country's young military commanders to be vigilant against "right and left extremists and liberalism." The military armed forces daily Saturday quoted Mr Murdani as saying the facts showed the country was "not yet free from extremist ideologies." [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 30 Aug 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/1390



## OUDOMSAI FACES PRC SUBVERSION BUT RESISTANCE DECLINES

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Jun 86 pp 2, 3

[Article by Khaokhiao: "Traveling in the North (Part 4): The Prominent Features of Oudomsai Province"]

[Excerpt] Oudomsai Province covers 15,995 square km and has a total population of 189,000 people, which is made up of many tribes. It has a border with China dozens of kilometers long. The Chinese reactionaries do not overlook opportunities to sabotage and disrupt the lives of the people of this province by infiltrating spies, supporting reactionary Lao expatriots, and stepping up their psychological warfare by bringing in left-over goods to win over a small number of the multiethnic people. But it appears that these schemes have been beaten because the level of awareness of the people has been raised, the living standard has been improved, and the opportunity for psychological warfare by these lackeys is diminishing. On the other hand the actual conditions for the reactionary expatriot Lao living in China are deteriorating; their situation is not much different from beggars. They receive a monthly donation to buy food to live on of only about 12 yuan (Chinese currency) per adult. Aside from that, they have to support themselves. For this reason many have written letters to defense officials complaining of poverty and expressing a desire to return to this country. This is a summary of the important points which the comrades in the provincial propaganda and education service provided. For these reasons the multiethnic people of Oudomsai Province do not like the psychological warfare of the enemy. On the contrary they are very aware of the need to defend their villages and enjoy building a new life for themselves. According to official statistics the 1985 rice production of Oudomsai Province increased more than 100,000 tons compared with 1976, when it amounted to only 69,000 tons. On the average each person gets 600 kg of rice. This means they can support themselves.

The plains which are important for rice cultivation in this province include the plains in Sai District, in Beng District, and in Houn District. In Houn District alone in 1985-1986 the agricultural tax amounted to 740 tons and up to April they had collected more than 94 percent of it.

Oudomsai City is a meeting point for routes which are more convenient than those of other provinces in the north. It is a hub for the traffic between Luang Prabang Province-Houa Phan Province and Phong Saly Province-Louang Namtha Province-Bo Keo Province.

PHONG SALY DISTRICT FIGHTS PRC SUBVERSION, SMUGGLING

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Jun 86 pp 2, 3

[Article by Khaokhiao: "Traveling in the North (Part 8): Bounsai, a Border District"]

[Excerpt] We were uninvited guests and so we were free to travel as we wished. So after we stayed in Phong Saly District for 2 to 3 days we took the opportunity to go to Bounsai District, which borders China.

Bounsai District is about 30 km north of Phong Saly District. It contains almost 100 villages and the following cantons: Bountai Canton, Bounneua Canton, Ngaineua Canton, Siangfa Canton, Meuang-nyo Canton, Namlan Canton, and Bohat Canton. It has a population of 16,000 which is primarily Lao as well as Phounoi and Leu. They generally are wet-field rice farmers. Some cantons such as Siangfa Canton cultivate mainly dry-field rice.

We arrived in Bounsai District just before noon. The weather in mid April was very hot, but Bounsai District was still covered with some clouds over the plains. However, if one looked in the distance to the surrounding mountain ranges, one could see the clouds piling up. Just then the vehicle turned off the road. There was a young person with an AK rifle raised to his shoulder with the muzzle pointing up. One hand was raised to signal us to stop.

Is something happening? I asked.

Nothing much. They are making the usual inspection, Comrade Vandí, our traveling companion from the propaganda and education committee of Phong Saly Province, informed us.

I still felt this was not normal compared to the many other places I had passed through. But it was correct and commendable of them to act in this way when a stranger approached if one realized that only a few kilometers away from them was China, which is the base for the reactionary Lao expatriots; the Chinese reactionaries support and arm them and send them back to disrupt the peace of the people here.

The vehicle turned off to the left and proceeded for a few minutes, and then we arrived at the office of Bounsai District set on a high hill with broad grounds. Comrade Aphe, the deputy party secretary and deputy president of the district administration, accompanied by a group of officials greeted us warmly.

Comrade Aphe was a young person from an ethnic minority who had received a very good education. He explained to me that Bounsai District was abundant in wet-field rice and forest products. One could say that Bounsai was the quartermaster's storehouse for feeding Phong Saly District. The area of rice cultivation throughout the district in 1983 amounted to 2,971 hectares. In 1985 this had increased to more than 3,265 hectares, and they were able to produce 4,845.17 tons. Each person received an average of 320 kg.

What were the important obstacles hindering the progress of Bounsai District in his opinion?

Comrade Aphe smiled and said that there were both internal and external problems. The internal problems, generally speaking, concerned the lack of cadres, especially technical cadres. Some necessary equipment was lacking. But these problems could be steadily solved. The external problems, or the problems surrounding them, would take a long time to solve. As he talked, he pointed to some mountains and said that the mountains on that side formed the border with China, which stretched for dozens of kilometers. In some areas it was only 4 - 5 km away. The farthest point was 10 km away. In this area the Chinese were expanding their psychological warfare to attract the multiethnic people by increasing the number of illegal trading points from three or four to six at the following locations: Sangyong, Ban Chom, Long Kap, Meuang Ban, Phouma, and Sangtongya. These were all affiliated with La District, a part of Kunming Province (China). The Chinese lavishly provided various kinds of goods from cigarettes, thermos bottles, and flashlight batteries to cloth and sewing machines in order to attract the forest products of the multiethnic people with the appealing slogan "for the convenience of the multiethnic people on the border." In this situation we had to think of the effect on the economy and the society of our district. Comrade Aphe concluded by asking a question which he answered himself: we could be in a great deal of trouble; some families have fled to them, but we have some tactics of our own, and we will be able to make steady progress as long as we are cautious and aware.

Before leaving Bounsai District my group went to visit the pottery enterprise and the saw mill of Phong Saly Province, which were located in Bounsai District. We learned many more things about the tempo of development in Bounsai District. What would be done in the future? What would be done first and what was important because for border districts which were in a situation similar to Bounsai District, the schedule for each phase of development and each activity was very important not only for the progress of the district but also for the stability of the province and the nation.

8149/12624

CSO: 4206/120

**ANIMAL FEED PLANT LACKS RAW MATERIALS**

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Article: "The Goal Is 5,000 Tons in 1986"]

[Text] In 1986 the animal feed plant in Tha-ngon (24 km north of Vientiane) will produce 5,000 tons, according to the projected figures of the yearly plan.

A report of Comrade Khammalounla Lesai-nyavong, of the administrative committee of this factory, indicated that in 1986 the factory will produce according to plan because the quantity of raw materials which the factory is able to requisition is sufficient.

This comrade also indicated that at present the factory is continuing to requisition more raw materials such as bran, rice flour, corn, manioc, soybenas, mung beans, bone meal, and ground shells. In addition there are some raw materials which the factory had to purchase from other countries.

In the first 6 months of 1986 the animal feed plant at Tha-ngon was able to produce more than 2,000 tons of feed. Compared with the production figures of the same period of 1985, this was an increase of one half. This factory has the capacity to produce 10 tons an hour, but at present it is not ready to produce at full capacity because the supply of raw materials which are requisitioned is not adequate. For this reason the company for improving agriculture, which controls and operates this factory, has developed a plan to mobilize the people of Hatsaifong District, Thoulakhom District, and other districts in Vientiane Province to increase the tillage of their secondary crops such as corn, manioc, etc.

8149/12624

CSO: 4206/120

## BRIEFS

**QUAKER-AIDED LOUANG NAMTHA DAM**--The construction of a dam on the Di River in Thong-om Canton, Mantha District, Louang Namtha Province, which was begun on 11 April, is now 100 percent complete. This medium-size flood control dam is made of reinforced concrete. It is 24 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. It can release water to wet-season rice fields covering 352 hectares and dry-season rice fields covering more than 30 hectares. It will last up to 50 years, according to the estimates of irrigation technicians. This construction project was actually started by the irrigation branch of the agriculture service of Louang Namtha Province together with the people of the locality, who provided labor. Assistance funds were provided by the American Friends Service Committee in the amount of \$8,600, and this was combined with 1 million kip from within the province. The dam is presently being used in agricultural production. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 17 Jun 86 p 1] 8149/12624

**CHAMPASSAK PROVINCE BANK DEPOSITS**--At present the masses in Paksong District, Champassak Province, are showing an interest in savings deposits, and these are increasing. Since the beginning of the year the masses of this district have deposited more than 2,100,000 kip of their money in savings accounts in the state bank branch of their district. At the same time the people of Sanasum Boun District in the same province have deposited many hundreds of thousands of kip in savings accounts. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Jun 86 p 1] 8149/12624

**ROUTE 13 IMPROVEMENTS**--Strategic highway 13, which starts in Vientiane and passes through five provinces of the south for 436 km, has been improved to assure an increase in speed from 15-20 km per hour before the improvements to 40-50 km per hour now. The effort to improve this highway was divided into two stages. The first stage started in April 1986 in three provinces; Saravane Province, Champassak Province, and Savannakhet Province. The second stage started in May 1986 in three provinces: Savannakhet Province, Khammouan Province, and Bolikhamsaid Province. The defense units were able to block every incident which the enemy slipped in to cause. Medical cadres from central authority together with local medical cadres followed along and took care of the injured from this effort. Because of the close cooperation between the upper echelons and the lower echelons and the coordination between the state and the people, the improvements in Route 13



were ready ahead of schedule. Through this mobilization to improve the highway the people of five provinces in the south came to understand more profoundly the policies of the party and state in maintaining collective resources such as Route 13, which is a strategic route linking us to the sea and carrying domestic and foreign goods. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Jul 86 p 2] 8149/12624

CHAMPASSAK DISTRICT COOPERATIVES--The people of Champassak District have joined the new production forces. This is a decisive bond for steadily building prosperity as well as voluntarily making a living in a collective, socialist way. Those participating by joining agricultural cooperatives include 4,120 families, or 29,680 people, and equal 71.82 percent of the total population of the district. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Jul 86 p 2] 8149/12624

CSO: 4206/120

RAIS ON GOVERNMENT ROLE IN, VIEW OF HARARE SUMMIT

BK060700 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0355 GMT 6 Sep 86

[By Musa Scully]

[Text] Harare, Sept 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia played a significant part at the eighth non-aligned summit which ended here today, Foreign Affairs Minister Rais Yatim said.

He told BERNAMA Malaysia made an impact on the launching of the South-South Commission and also saw to it that the question of Kampuchea's sitting be brought up at the next summit.

"Malaysia's mission, under the leadership of Dr Mahathir Mohamad, made its presence at the meeting, which was also the 25th anniversary of the movement, a complete success," he said.

He added that support for the independent commission, launched by the prime minister on September 3, was expected to increase and that India, Bhutan, Nepal, Algeria, Mali, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Maldives, Nigeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had so far "given an expression of support."

He said conference chairman Robert Mugabe, who is the prime minister of Zimbabwe, gave mention to the commission in his summing up speech at the closing session of the six-day summit.

The objectives of the commission, expected to be set up at the end of this year under the chairmanship of African leader Julius Nyerere, will be to recommend concrete steps concerning South-South and North-South cooperation.

Rais said that during private discussions with several leaders, including Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, Dr Mahathir elaborated on the significance of Third World cooperation under the aegis of the commission.

Dr Mahathir explained that the commission will also look into the promotion of South-South cooperation in the fields of economy, education, the media and the economies of the Third World," he added. [quotes as received]

He said that on education, for example, the prime minister had explained that there was a need to open up places for exchange of students among the universities of the South.

"The Third World countries appear to be too dependent on the North for their educational needs and the prime minister said it was good if educational institutions among countries of the South opened their doors to each other," he added.

He added that in the same way, countries of the South should have more direct links, saying most NAM [Nonaligned Movement] member countries, for instance, had to go to the North first before they could get to Harare.

"The leaders endorsed Dr Mahathir's ideas and hoped that the commission's work will help to improve the economic well-being of the countries of the South."

The Commonwealth Secretariat's deputy secretary-general and representative at the summit, Chief Aneka Anyaoggn felt there was an urgent need for the commission to convene an early meeting, suggesting that it be held in London.

Together with the Malaysia Institute of Strategic Studies (ISIS) and the London-based Third World Foundation, the Commonwealth Secretariat was represented at the first meeting of the steering group in Kuala Lumpur last month under the chairmanship of Dr Mahathir.

On Kampuchea's representation, Rais said the situation was "very encouraging."

The meeting of foreign ministers last week unanimously accepted Malaysia's proposal to recommend to the summit that its coordinating bureau continue to examine the question of Kampuchea's representation and for a report to be submitted to the next summit.

Rais had drawn the attention of the meeting to the unfinished task of the coordinating bureau on the 1983 mandate to resolve Kampuchea's empty seat in NAM.

"I believe that the Kampuchean issue will be hotly debated at the next summit. Meanwhile, ASEAN countries should speed up the momentum," he said.

"However, I feel that the African states should have taken a more positive stand in the issue," he added.

Both Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan and the Philippines' first Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles, had chided NAM for not taking any action to have the Sihanouk government of Kampuchea retain its seat in the movement, which it lost in the Havana summit in 1979.

They also wanted NAM to persuade Vietnam to accept the eight-point peace plan for the sake of peace in the region.



Rais also said that Indonesia had a "favourable chance" of hosting the next summit, adding that the republic had the support of Malaysia and other ASEAN countries while Nicaragua, also vying to host the next summit, had the support of the Latin bloc and some major NAM member countries.

He added that Nicaragua and its supporters argued that since the 1983 summit was held in New Delhi, the next summit should not be held in Asia.

However, he said, any country wishing to host the summit should be able to provide the logistics support for it.

The cost of organising a summit could well exceed US 425 million (about \$62.5) [as received], he said.

/8309

CSO: 4200/1407

MAHATHIR SCORES WESTERN PRESS ON DRUG REPORTING

BK081013 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 8 (OANA-BERNAMA) --Malaysia's tough drug laws gained the attention of many leaders at the recent Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said today.

He said that the president of Mauritius, who recently approved the death penalty for drug traffickers caught in his country, congratulated him for the Malaysian Government's firmness in implementing the drug laws.

Zambia had also realised that the drug problem could hamper the struggle of the black people in South Africa, he said.

Dr Mahathir had explained at the summit Malaysia's tough stand against drug traffickers, including the death penalty for them.

The prime minister said that after discussions he had had with leaders at the summit, he found that they did not get the true picture from the Western media regarding the case of two Australians who were hanged for drug trafficking in Malaysia recently.

He said that the Western media painted a picture that Australians were the only foreigners who were sentenced to death by Malaysia for drug trafficking.

Dr Mahathir said many of the 36 people who were hanged for drug trafficking in the country were foreigners "but this was not played up by the Western media because they were not whites."

He said that President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia was surprised when he was told that many other foreigners were also sentenced to death for drug trafficking.

/8309

CS0: 4200/1407

## BRIEFS

TRADE MISSIONS ABROAD--Kuala Lumpur, Sept 9 (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Trade and Industry Ministry plans to organise two trade missions to China and Hong Kong and West Asia as part of its export promotion programme for this year. A statement from the ministry Tuesday said the 18-day trade mission to China and Hong Kong, beginning Oct 11, would cover Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Fuzhou and Hong Kong. The delegation would promote rubber, oil palm and cocoa products, electronic equipment, machinery, textiles, auto spare parts, furniture, toys and food products. The statement said the delegation to West Asia from Nov 15 to Dec 2 would visit Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates. Goods to be introduced by this delegation include plastic products, building materials, shoes and auto spare parts. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0545 GMT 9 Sep 86] /8309

GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV--Kuala Lumpur, Sept 9 [as received] (BERNAMA)--Malaysia's Yang Di-pertuan Agong (king) has sent a congratulatory message to President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria on the occasion of the country's national day. In his message, his majesty hoped that the republic would continue to prosper. Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad sent a similar message to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Georgi Atanasov. Foreign Minister Rais Yatim also sent a congratulatory message to his Bulgarian counterpart, Peter Mladenou. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1550 GMT 8 Sep 86] /8309

CSO: 4200/1407

EXPRESS COLUMNIST VIEWS GORBACHEV PACIFIC INITIATIVE

Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

[Commentary by Nestor Mata: "The Foreign Scene": "Mikhail's Vladivostok Tunes"]

[Text]

THERE CAN BE no question that while Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev may have waxed sentimental over the whole of the Asia-Pacific region (to continue our discussion of his Vladivostok speech), he reserved the most persuasive arguments, the most detailed plans, and the most mention to the region's big three: China, South Korea and Japan.

But while China and South Korea may have suspended judgment on the Gorbachev initiative, Japan gave an almost immediate — and strong — reaction to the Soviet leader's thrust.

To Gorbachev's almost plaintive gripe that Japan was secretly rearming itself, the government of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone responded not only by politely insisting that it was not rearming, which must have been Gorbachev's initial hope, but indeed by affirming that it was on the way to doing so.

In other words, Japan simply cut the secrecy out of what now seems to be official Tokyo policy.

Tokyo, is indeed, increasing its defense spending — a euphemism for the process of rearming.

Almost two weeks after Gorbachev addressed the Asia-Pacific region from Vladivostok, the Nakasone government officially adopted a White Paper that puts Japan's military spending beyond one percent of its Gross National Product — precisely what the Reagan administration had been trying to persuade the Japanese to do.

Whether Gorbachev himself expected such an extreme reaction from the Japanese is debatable.

His references to Japan in his Vladivostok speech were copious and quite heavy — a mixture of accusation, regret, advice, wishful thinking (as when he imagined a meeting with Nakasone, if not with the Emperor of Japan), backhand slapping, and an outright pitch for Japanese business.

But such a cacophony of tunes could not but further strain Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Japanese have only made it too clear to the Soviets that the linchpin of any cordial relations between their two countries is the issue of the northern territories — the four

islands off Hokkaido, comprising close to 5,000 square kilometers, which the Japanese claim as theirs, but which the Soviet Red Army seized at the end of the Second World War.

Actually, the northern territories — also known as the Kurile Islands — were originally owned by Czarist Russia.

Sometime in the middle of the 19th century, however, Japanese settlers began occupying the islands. Thus, after negotiations with the Russian czars, Tokyo gained sovereignty over the islands by virtue of two treaties signed between imperial Japan and Czarist Russia — one in 1855, another in 1875.

But the Second World War came, and Russia went off a rampage as it maneuvered to secure as much territory as it could. The Kurile Islands were an easy target for the Soviet Red Army.

Not that Japan has made it as easy for the Soviets after the war. Former Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was said to have been so irritated by the persistence of the Japanese in reclaiming the islands that he arbitrarily stopped all contacts with Tokyo — for 10 years!

His successor, Eduard Shevardnadze, decided to reopen the lines to Tokyo when he took over, but he too has been swamped with demands for the return of the northern islands to Japan.

Thus, until now, while diplomatic relations exist between the Soviet Union and Japan, both governments still have to sign a formal peace treaty.

The Japanese, of course can never be expected to pass up a lucrative business opportunity, especially one that Gorbachev himself opens up.

After all, Gorbachev offered the Japanese the possibility of setting up joint enterprises in adjacent and nearby regions of the Soviet Union and Japan, an outright invitation to Japanese business to invade the northern territories. Economically, that is.

Militarily and strategically — that is obviously another matter altogether.

And so are the Soviet nuclear missiles based in central Siberia, many of which are set dead-target on Tokyo!

No wonder the Japanese are not only wary but are actually re-arming today.

**UNDIPLOMATIC TALK . . .** Ambassador to the United Nations Patricia Byrne very very quietly arrived in Manila, without the big fanfare that accompanied the appearance here of Senator Richard Lugar. Oh well, Patricia is just the deputy chief of mission headed by Ambassador (retired general) Vernon Walters, but that shows you the big difference between a politician and a nice lady like Patricia! . . . A big peasant organization has criticized Agrarian Reform Minister Heberston T. Alvarez for issuing circulars without prior consultation with rice and corn farmers. Consultation, not dictation! . . . If the Japanese are not only talking but also rearming, perhaps it is because they are fully aware of what Russians say, when they are talking, "Keep your ax handy!"

/13046

CSO: 4200/1406

LIBERAL PARTY OFFICER ON PROBABLE COALITION

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in Engl' Aug 86 p 2

[Text]

Liberal Party (LP) executive vice-president John H. Osmena today foresaw a probable clash between the ruling United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) and its ally, the Filipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban) coalition in the coming local and national elections.

The PDP-Laban would most likely coalesce with the premartial law opposition party, the Liberal Party, while the Unido may also coalesce with the deposed ruling party the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan or the KBL, he told PNA.

Osmena said the Liberal Party executive committee is scheduled to meet on Aug. 31

at the Club Filipino in Metro Manila to discuss plans of revitalizing the party.

It may possibly take up the prospect of coalescing with the PDP-Laban coalition whose top leaders originally belonged to the Liberal Party.

Among these LP pillars now with the Aquino Government, Osmena said, are Presidential Commission on Good Government Chairman Jovito Salonga, Liberal Party president; Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr.; former Sen. Raul Manglapus, former Sen. Tecla San Andres Ziga, Good Government Commissioner Raul Daza; Judy Roxas, and Butch Aquino, brother of the

late Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr.

The late Senator Aquino was actually the secretary-general of the Liberal Party and he was out to revitalize the party when he was gunned down upon his arrival at the Manila International Airport on Aug. 21, 1983.

According to Osmena, it will not be surprising if the Unido will also coalesce with former members of the KBL as many of its leaders were used to be KBL men.

Of course, a lot of things can happen until election day, but with the current jockeying for political advantage, "I can foresee" these probable coalitions of political forces," the former Cebu senator now mayor-designate of Cebu city said. (PNA)

/13046

CSO: 4200/1406

COLUMNIST DESCRIBES VISIT TO TALISAY 'KILLING FIELDS'

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 14 Aug 86 pp 4, 14

[Commentary of Wilfredo A. Veloso: "A Trip to 'Killing Fields'"]

[Excerpt]

I WENT to the heart of the "killing fields" in Talisay yesterday with a retired top constabulary official. It was an eerie but an entirely uneventful trip. I was assured that there were "incantors" roaming around and about but nobody dared point them out to me.

The "incantors", of course, are what the military is looking for. They are the ones tagged as the killers of soldiers, policemen and civilians in the area. "But are they really NPAs?" I asked. "That's what they say they are," was the common answer.

The truth is that nobody was sure these killers are really members of the NPA's so-called "Sparrow unit". For all you know they are just plain bandits or even thrill-seekers who are only after firearms they can use in their deadly trade.

There are now three people in the custody of the military. I was told these three know who the "incantors" that roam the "killing fields" are. The military should find a way to make them help in the campaign against the killers on the loose, someone told me.

The owner of a house situated in an area where four killings occurred just recently told me that the military should

try to bring back those men now in its custody to the "killing fields" in the most inconspicuous way - like putting them in a car with tinted glass - just to ferret out the remaining wanted men.

Contrary to some belief, most of the "incantors" are natives of Talisay, not transients. That's why they are known to many residents of the area. These residents, of course, are not talking to the authorities. That would be like taking a short-cut to you-know-where.

People I talked to believe that the men now in military custody could be persuaded to spill the beans on the "incantors". These men know that whether they talk or not, they can no longer go back to Talisay. "They would not last one week," I was told. So they might as well help the military by identifying the remaining killers.

By pure coincidence, shortly before taking off for the "killing fields" yesterday, I chanced upon a gathering of top constabulary officials led by Col. Ed Abenina in a government office downtown. It was purely a social gathering, I was assured, so I was not surprised when the talk was about sparrows, canaries and other kinds of "birds".



## MNLF 'SHADOW GOVERNMENT' REPORTED IN SULU

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Aug 86 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The outlawed Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has begun establishing its own "shadow government" in southern Philippines, a former Sulu provincial official said yesterday.

In an interview, ex-provincial board member Jose Inquerdo said that in Sulu, the MNLF "shadow government" covers from "governor down to the barangay level."

He said while the MNLF has not yet started collecting taxes, reports reaching him indicated that the MNLF has banned the wearing of jeans by Muslim women.

Inquerdo, younger brother of the late governor Musa Inquerdo, said that MNLF has claimed as its territory all areas outside the town proper of Jolo where armed men are now operating or where there are no government troops assigned.

A ceasefire signed between the MNLF and representatives of the military in Sulu last Aug. 8, prohibits unannounced inspections or patrol by any element of both forces and the military is staying put at their respective areas because of the agreement.

The ceasefire was signed by Col. Edmundo Caballero and Major Librado Ladra, both of the Philippine Marines stationed in

the province, and Pa'o Sah'd-juan, chairman of the Lupah Sulu Revolutionary Committee (LSRC) and Susulan Agga, LSRC provincial commander.

In the interview, Inquerdo said the top officials in the MNLF "shadow government" are Sahidjuan as governor and Agga as provincial commander.

Inquerdo said about year ago, the MNLF went on intensive recruitment of new members so the separatists can "have better bargaining powers" in their bid for independence and to be better prepared and ready to "take up arms" if there is a need to fight for their cause.

The former Sulu official said that fighting the government is possible because "there are more MNLF forces as compared to the government" in Sulu.

He also said most of the hinterland or inland residents of Sulu are sympathetic to the MNLF cause.

The MNLF has been able to make the people sympathetic to their cause by making fearful families reconcile, claiming that "they are for peace."

Inquerdo said he came to know of the MNLF "shadow government" in Sulu about a month ago.

But he said most of the people in Sulu do not want to talk about it.



REBEL PRESENCE FELT IN OVER HALF OF CEBU BARANGAYS

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 15 Aug 86 pp 17, 19

[Text]

**More than half of the 238 barangays in Metro Cebu have felt the presence of the underground communist movement, Cebu Metrodincom Chief Col. Anselmo Avenido revealed yesterday during the meeting of the Peace and Order Council of Mandaue city.**

According to Avenido, six barangays have been influenced; 58, infiltrated; and 75, threatened.

He, however, did not name the barangays involved.

Avenido called on the government, business and religious representatives present to understand that the insurgency problem is everybody's responsibility.

Of the two peace and order factors, insurgency creates the bigger problem than criminality, he said.

According to him, the non-military aspect in the counter-insurgency program is more potent.

Avenido added that the local governments must show leadership and declare that any anti-communist activity is a government effort aided by the military.

**INADEQUATE**

He said local governments can help so much in the anti-insurgency campaign by providing the just services required by the people.

Avenido admits that the present police and military manpower is inadequate.

There are several proposals such as setting up of more checkpoints, telephone hotlines, and more police vehicles but these need bigger funding which the local government and the PC/INP cannot afford, the Cebu Metrodincom chief said.

Businessmen present during the meeting said they will consult with others in their group on the problem of lack of logistics.

It was also proposed that the business sector help the military by making a representation with the President in airing this problem.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1406

CEBU COLUMNIST LAUDS SOCIAL SERVICES MINISTER

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 18 Aug 86 pp 4, 20

[Commentary by Godofredo M. Roperos: "A Cabinet Minister of Different Breed"]

[Text] WE WERE in Tuburan last Saturday, a town some 100 kilometers more or less from Cebu city. We were there without really expecting to, to join the party of Minister of Social Services and Development Mita Pardo de Tavera. She was expected to visit that distant town and see community development projects of Plan International being undertaken with the cooperation of the ministry and the local government. We were expecting her not to make good with the visit.

But as it turned out we were wrong. We had a pleasant surprise when some Plan International staff members showed up at our place in Bulamban to make us fulfill our promise to visit some of their projects. So we did. And we have no reason to regret it. For one, it gave us an opportunity to witness a Cabinet Minister of the new dispensation in action, not to mention meeting the town's OIC whom we know to be a guerrilla leader during the war.

What we encountered was a Cabinet member who is a breed apart from the rest we have ever met before. Minister Pardo de Tavera is all

woman, an epitome of her gender, but she behaved beyond everything else as a human being first, deeply aware of the pining and the pain of our lesser endowed fellow beings; and then, a public official second. We watched her unabashedly enjoying being with the rural folks as if she was completely unaware of her elitist origin.

In a squatter section of the poblacion on its northern side, she sat and exchanged small talk with women whose children were holding on to their skirts or were held in work-weined and work-browed arms. She laughed at their jokes and inquired into their lives, telling them that even before she joined the Cabinet, she had worked with the country's poor in the movement called Alay Kapwa. She was a practicing physician, and she knew not only the medical problems of our rural poor, but also the related ones of low incomes and malnutrition.

And it was perhaps the very reason why she seemed attracted to the community development program of Plan International, a person-centered one, built around a

carefully selected foster child of school age in a community that meets a set of criteria. Since the child must develop in an environment conducive to healthy and balanced growth, Plan International's program branches out to assisting the whole village in the effort of its inhabitants to improve themselves, socially and economically.

When we talked with Tabaran OIC Marcel Bunete, a seasoned man of the peasants, not only because of his war years experience, but also because he also counts from peasant stock, he told us he was deeply impressed by the presence of the MSSD minister who happily conversed with the people who had given President Aquino a convincing win in their precinct in the last elections. Being head now of a town of about 50,000 souls, spread out in 54 barrios, OIC Bunete still felt inadequate to cope with the town's multifarious problems. Which is the reason why the visit of Minister Pardo de Tavera became a very significant thing to him. He needs all the help the Aquino Government can give.

"She is the first Cabinet minister ever to visit this town," said the OIC municipal treasurer to us. And we agreed with him completely, knowing that all Cabinet ministers we have met, whether of the past or the present administration, who came to Cebu, never bothered to visit areas outside Metro Cebu,

and conducted their official business in the security of the city's plushy hotels and air-conditioned regional offices with their official entourage. Not Minister Mita. She came to Cebu with only a son as her sole travelling companion, and she stayed in the guest cottage of the MSSD regional office which Regional Director Lily Talagon reserved for lower echelon ministry staff on official visit in the region.

It is unfortunate that the local media missed seeing the lady Cabinet member who we believe can put to shame her male counterpart in the manner she devotes her office to the service of the people. She told us, she was the first to visit the Ilocos region, land of the loyalists, and she had been to the regions of Mindanao, visiting not the urban centers, but the rural areas. Indeed, there is something for the other top government officials to learn from the style of the MSSD head. She is only a woman, but to our mind, she is worth more than the aggregate value of her male counterpart, specially those of the likes of a Pimentel or a Sanchez.

We admit that when her appointment to the Cabinet was first announced, we thought here is another elitist, probably a peninsulare, who would make us suffer more than enjoy her presence in the Cabinet. We were wrong. We are glad we have one like her on our side.

/13046

CSO: 4200/1406

## CARDINAL SIN AIRS NEW CALL FOR RECONCILIATION

## Marks Ecumenical Aquino Rites

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Aug 86 pp 1, 20

[Article by Deedee N. Siytangco]

[Text]

Jaime Cardinal Sin issued a new call yesterday for reconciliation, unity, and peace in his homily during a solemn high mass held in remembrance of the third death anniversary of former senator Benigno Aquino Jr. at the Sto. Domingo Church.

The mass was attended by President Aquino and her family, members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and some 8,000 Aquino followers, most of them wearing yellow attire.

The cardinal, just back from a trip to Africa, and United States and Canada, consecrated the mass with 12 bishops and priests, among them Bishop Ted Bacani, one of the members of the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com).

In his homily, Sin cited the "factionalism, the rumor-mongering, the political maneuvering, and the inordinate search for personal security going on around us."

What is needed, he said, is for the nation to be liberated from the false consciousness that appears to have captured the attention of

the people.

He also noted the different mood of the gathering from the previous years. He said that the occasion was identical with the same then, but that "everything is now."

Then, he said, the worship services protested the oppression of man. This time, he declared, the people's prayer was in thanksgiving for deliverance and liberation.

He said that Ninoy Aquino's legacy lay in jarring the nation back to a sense of reality, the reality of "self-sacrificing love, unconquerable optimism about people and surrender to God in faith."

He stressed that only by a determined and single-minded remembrance of a redemptive past of its heroes and martyrs and commitment to follow their examples can the nation expect authentic social change.

Later, the cardinal attended the unveiling by President Aquino of the granite marker at the MIA, a gift of the Ninoy Aquino Movement (NAM) based in the US, at 1:30 p.m.

Ninoy Aquino, the President's only son, read the arrival speech of his father which was never delivered before the unveiling.

Cecilia Guidote Alvarez, wife of Minister Roberto Alvarez, read the dedication on the marker:

"On this spot, Benigno 'Ninoy' Aquino was assassinated on 21 August 1983. It is eternally remembered for

wherever a martyr has shed his blood for truth, justice, peace, and freedom, there is sacred ground. The sun cannot bleach, the wind cannot blow, the rain cannot wash away that sanctity. From ground like this springs that which flower makes the Filipino great."

Sin and two Muslim "imams" blessed the marker.

A special guest who flew in yesterday noon was Corretta Short King, wife of assassinated black civil rights movement leader, Martin Luther King Jr.

The tight security almost prevented Minister Alvarez and his wife from entering despite their ID tags. Mrs. Alvarez heads the NAM-SERVE artistic committee that planned the MIA happening.

Cardinal Sin had to wait since his car was not allowed on the tarmac.

Airline representatives protested the delay of three hours for their incoming and outgoing flights. But the biggest protest came from the marchers who were not allowed to go in and view the marker.

Mrs. Aquino later went to the Rizal Park where a rally was held at 8 p.m. Some 80,000 people, predominantly in yellow, the color of the day, had marched from several points in the metropolis to converge at the Quirino grandstand. A brief program highlighted the rally.

Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 22 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Own Destiny"]

[Text]

JAIME Cardinal Sin's call for fasting and prayer is timely. Six months after the February Revolution, reconciliation continues to elude us, bloodletting goes on, and we remain divided against each other.

Reports from many parts of the country tell of fighting not only between government troops and insurgents, but among followers of warring politicians, aroused hilltribes, pseudo-religious sects, and lawless elements.

The cult of violence daily adds more names to its list of victims. Worse, some of the inflictions of harm invoke grand ideas to justify their bloodlust.

Six months after liberation, there are increasing tendencies among organizations, both big and small – and including self-styled cause-oriented groups, to think only of their respective interests, oblivious to the need to transcend parochial concerns in the Republic's most crucial moment.

The "Miracle of EDSA" tempts us to bask in the illusion that people power alone ousted the former regime. This accent on the human over the Divine, Archbishop Sin would argue, contradicts the hundreds of thousands who participated in the Revolution, and who bear witness to the "miracles" that transformed the memorable event into a celebration of God's love for His people.

Like the Israelites after their liberation from slavery, most of us tend to subsume ourselves to the privileges of freedom, ignoring its attendant responsibilities. There are those who profess the wish to return to the comfort of institutional slavery – and others who seem enamored by the idea of becoming new slave-master of an entire nation.

We have perforce to accelerate our march to progress and peace in the race against chaos, but each step demands sacrifice, a sharing of oneself with his fellows. Hunger and poverty cannot be overcome unless those who have more, in the immortal words of Pope John Paul II, "share not only of their abundance, but also of their substance."

The urgency of Cardinal Sin's call only serves to remind us that Ninoy Aquino's conviction and spiritual strength derived from his discovery of God, upon his knees. We, too, must acknowledge our need for Divine guidance if we wish the Philippines to attain its dream of a free, just and peaceful society, an ideal we share with Ninoy and his widow, who is now our President.

If God is with us, and we are with God, nothing will be impossible – especially if we chart our destiny ourselves.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1401

**MALAYSIAN POLITICIAN REITERATES 'MALAY DOMINANCE'**

BK071459 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Ahmad Osman]

[Text] Prominent Malaysian politician Abdullah Ahmad yesterday used an opportunity to speak at a forum here to sound this warning: Do not rock the system of Malay dominance in his country and do not push UMNO [United Malays National Organization] to the wall.

And he wanted Singapore not only to make it clear that it accepted this system but also to desist from holding out to Malaysian Chinese any hope of an alternative.

He warned that any threat to Malay political dominance could trigger off a repeat of the racial riots that broke out on May 13, 1969. UMNO, now moderate in its policies, could become radical and the Malays might even consider merger with Indonesia.

Datuk Abdullah, a former deputy minister and now MP for Kok Lanas in Kelantan, was speaking at a forum organized by the Singapore Institute of International Affairs.

The title of his talk was Issues in Malaysian Politics. His entire speech was devoted to just one--race. He stuck closely to his prepared script.

His audience of largely academics, journalists and diplomats found him refreshingly blunt. In the end, they applauded him for his candour even though many stood up during question time to take issue with him.

Datuk Abdullah, accused of being a communist and detained from 1976 to 1981, began by referring to new threats to the system of Malay dominance from people who questioned the implementation of the New Economic Policy, NEP.

The system, born out of a social contract in 1957 before independence and sustained by the NEP, must be preserved. "There are no two ways about it," he said in obvious response to pressures for change from the non-Malays.



UMNO, he said, had allowed the non-Malays to have their own schools, cultures and religions. They had obtained the rights of citizenship; enjoyed a most vigorous political representation; could own properties and move about in complete freedom.

"Ours is not a system of discrimination but of Malay preservation which foreigners particularly refuse to understand," said Datuk Abdullah, widely believed to be earmarked for high office again.

"Ours is a system of Malay political dominance, but not, as is often put across, of Malay political domination."

He accused the Chinese political parties in the Barisan Nasional [National Front] coalition of using the NEP as a scapegoat for their recent electoral setbacks.

Accusations that the present system was undemocratic were also heard, he said. And even the former Malaysian Prime Minister, Datuk Hussein Onn, whom he described as no lover of the opposition when in power, called for a stronger opposition in Malaysia.

"If UMNO is pushed into a position of having to fight to ensure the system of Malay political dominance because of incessant attacks on it, the character of UMNO leadership and its moderating influence could change," Datuk Abdullah said.

The Chinese would then have to face Malay politicians of a different character--those who would be thoroughly Malay and not just Islamic in their outlook but "Islamic a la Iran."

The Malaysian Chinese Association, he said, should remind the Malaysian Chinese that under the NEP, their apportioned share of the corporate sector was 40 percent, 10 percent more than that for the Malays.

And it was at this point that he said that neighbouring states like Singapore should help moderate the assertions of the Malaysian Chinese.

"Singapore must not put itself up as the alternative and viable Chinese-dominant system in the Malay Sea through formal or informal and individual channels," he said without elaboration on what these channels were.

"Singapore must make it clear that the present Malaysian political system is the only system there can be. Instead of allowing Malaysian Chinese to hold out for the hope of something else, as was campaigned for when Singapore was part of Malaysia.

"Singapore can do a lot more to lay that ghost. The Malay obsession with political dominance is conditioned in no small measure by what has happened to the Malay minority in Singapore.

"Malaysia will not interfere in the internal affairs of Singapore to give hope to the Malays. At the same time, Singapore must not hold out any hope for the Chinese for a different system in Malaysia.

"The position Singapore takes will affect us, and if the Malays feel further threatened, they might even consider a merger with Indonesia.

"I know there are many Malays who have been telling me they would rather share poverty with Indonesia than see their political position eroded.

"If that happened, we will have a different ball game again in the regional politics of Southeast Asia."

Datuk Abdullah was challenged on these remarks by other panel members like STRAITS TIMES editor Cheong Yip Seng, specialist writer Ismail Kassim and Associate Professor Chan Heng Chee as well as speakers from the floor during question time.

The ensuing off-the-record discussion focused on his suggestion that Singapore, willy-nilly, held out hope for Malaysian Chinese and on the sting in his parting words: "I say to all--the Chinese in Malaysia and to Singaporeans--Do not play with fire."

/8309

CSO: 4200/1409



## PAPER TAKES ISSUE WITH 'MALAY DOMINANCE' THEORY

BK071501 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Sep 86 p 14

[Editorial: "To Each His Own"]

[Text] A Malaysian member of parliament and United Malays National Organization leader made some rather startling remarks in his talk to the Singapore Institute of International Affairs last weekend. Datuk Abdullah Ahmad, who spoke on Malay dominance and the Chinese in Malaysia, did not mince his words. He asserted that it would be folly for anyone to challenge the Malay position in Malaysia. He virtually sounded a warning to Singapore not to act as a beacon of hope to those Malaysian Chinese who are dissatisfied with the status quo. These are tough words indeed, but obviously not to be taken lightly considering Datuk Abdullah's rising political fortunes. Clearly the carefully-crafted speech, which focused on the politics of race, did not reflect merely the views of an individual. Neither was it a wayward opinion from across the Causeway.

Obviously the issue of Malay dominance in Malaysia is not Singapore's business. It is a domestic matter for the Malaysians. As a country which has close ties with Malaysia, both historic and contemporary, Singapore's record of mutual respect and non-interference can hardly be questioned. This is not likely to change given the interdependence between the two countries. That notwithstanding, Singaporeans can appreciate Datuk Abdullah's concern about challenges to a system of power-sharing that has given Malaysia many years of peace and stability. But it is puzzling that the Malaysian MP should raise the spectre of racial disharmony in his country in the manner which he did in Singapore. Datuk Abdullah cautioned that Singapore must not hold out hope to the Chinese for a different system in Malaysia. Surely he does not mean that Singapore is instigating Malaysian Chinese in any way.

One can only surmise that the multi-racial nature of Singapore, even though the Chinese form the majority ethnic group, is looked on as a model by Malaysian Chinese who are a minority group in their country. This places Singapore in an uncomfortable position. We cannot help being what we are, yet we may have become, quite unwittingly, an example for others. If

Datuk Abdullah's argument is to be carried to its logical conclusion, the very existence of Singapore is said to endanger Malaysia's stability. Such an argument would be preposterous. The racial composition of Singapore and Malaysia evolved out of historical circumstances. That's the way it is.

There is no evidence to suggest that independent Singapore has done anything to invoke suspicions that we are out to upset Malaysia's delicate racial balance. Datuk Abdullah's concern about Singapore interference in Malaysian politics is baseless. His call to Singaporeans to moderate Malaysian Chinese expectations is equally without foundation. For playing that kind of role, as he suggests, would constitute the interference that he warned against.

There is one other aspect of his talk which is curious. He raised eyebrows when he suggested that the Malays, if pushed to the wall, would prefer an alliance with Indonesia rather than relinquish their dominant position. He also said that Malaysia would not interfere in the internal affairs of Singapore or give hope to Malay Singaporeans, provided we maintained a similar hands-off policy with Malaysian Chinese. Such remarks can easily be construed as a not-too subtle warning. It is not clear why Datuk Abdullah made that point. When a leading politician goes to another country to paint such scenarios, tensions may result. A veteran like Datuk Abdullah, who also professes to be a friend of Singapore, must be well aware of the implications of tough talk that could beget a tough response. But maybe he was talking more to fellow Malaysians than to Singaporeans. In that case, it is enough to say to the Datuk: To each his own.

/8309

CS0: 4200/1409

## THAILAND

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON MILITARY ROLE IN POLITICS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 7 Jul 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Soldiers Must Still Interfere in Politics"]

[Excerpts] On 4 July, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander, participated in a debate on the topic "Discipline Is Good for the Nation, and Cleanliness Is Good for the City," which was held at the National Library. During the debate, Gen Athit stated that the "soldiers must still interfere in politics, because soldiers are citizens, too."

Thus, when it is said that soldiers "interfere" in politics, that should refer to cases in which soldiers interfere in politics outside the system, such as when they use their influence to force politics to take the course that they want. One example is when they exerted pressure to revise the constitution. And there were rumors that the military's secret fund was used to build up the power of certain officers. The government, or parliament, is in no position to control or oppose such things even if it knows about them. This is because they are afraid that the military will "upset the board," stage a coup, and establish a dictatorship in place of democracy.

Actually, none of Thailand's constitutions has ever prohibited soldiers from engaging in political activities. The only condition is that those who want to play politics must first take off their uniform, that is, they must resign their commission.

We agree that the military must continue to interfere in politics. But we hope that that "interference" will develop in a more positive direction. The present RIA CINC has promised that that will be the case.

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CSO: 4207/302

## THAILAND

### SUA SEIZES CHIANG RAI TRIBAL VILLAGE

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] A reporter from Chiang Rai Province reported that at 1130 hours on 18 July, Lt Gen Ruamsak Chaiyakom, the 3d Army Region commander, and Col Wantana Ranron, the deputy commander of the 4th Infantry Division, flew from Phisanulok Province to Chiang Rai aboard a 3d Army Region aircraft. They then boarded a helicopter at the Mengrai Camp and, together with Mr Aram Iam-arun, the provincial governor, Lt Col Wichai Athit, the chief of staff of Guard Team 31 in Chiang Pham, Col Somkiet Sikaeo, the deputy commander of Guard Team 31, and Police Cpt Sathit Ketanon, the deputy commander of Border Patrol Police Company 7 in Mae Chan District, flew to Ban Santi Khiri on Doi Mae Salong in order to investigate the matter of Khun Sa's forces seizing Ban Pa Bu, Village 9, Pa Sang Subdistrict, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province. This is a Muser villager. About 80-100 armed SUA [Shan United Army] troops seized the village on 3 July, killing three people and wounding one other. A total of 285 tribesmen in the village fled to Ban Santi Khiri on Doi Mae Salong and to Ban Daw and Ban Adu. They are now being cared for by the Mae Chan District Hill Tribe Development and Welfare Center.

Lt Gen Ruamsak and his party listened to reports on the situation. Cpt Konyut Kaisit, the head of Chiang Rai 1 Operations Unit 327, summarized the situation by saying that Khun Sa's forces are still holding the village. Forces are sent out on patrol outside the village in shifts. They have also set mines around the village. As a result, officials have not yet been able to clear the area.

After listening to this report, Lt Gen Ruamsak went and visited the Muser tribesmen who were staying at a tea plant, where officials of the Hill Tribe Development and Welfare Center have arranged for them to stay temporarily. Lt Gen Ruamsak told reporters that he has ordered Chiang Rai provincial officials to provide the refugees with food and other necessities until the problem is solved. Provincial officials, in cooperation with Border Patrol Police officials and thahan phran irregulars, will take action to expel Khun Sa's forces as quickly as possible. They will try to negotiate with them first. If that does not achieve results, force will be used.

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CSO: 4207/302

## THAILAND

### PROF SUKHUMPHAN VIEWS FUTURE DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

Bangkok NABO NA in Thai 22 Jul 86 p 13

[Article by Assistant Professor MR [Royal title--FBIS] Sukhumphan Boriphath:  
"Trend in the Conflict During the 5 Years Following the Election"]

[Excerpts] Assistant Professor MR Sukhumphan Boriphath, the director of the Security Project, Institute of Security and International Studies, and an instructor with the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, has analyzed the possibility of a conflict developing following the general election. This is a 5-year analysis.

A problem or factor that could lead to a conflict in the future is the weakness of democracy in Thailand. There are two major factors that reflect the weakness of democracy in Thailand.

In Thailand today, there is a split over the issue of what form democracy should take. Many people want a democracy like that in England. They want the political parties to be strong, with the lower house playing a major role. They want an elected prime minister. Conversely, there are others, particularly people in the military, who do not feel that Thailand should have a Western-style democracy but rather a more limited type of democracy. They feel that it should be a Thai-style democracy, that is, the political leader should be a soldier. They feel that soldiers should be the leaders in organizing the masses and in controlling the participation of the people. I think that in the coming period, the military's view will become more and more important. In the end, this could result in Thailand having a dictatorial political system in which the people participate to a limited degree. That is, we would not have a democracy, but the people could participate within the limits set by the leaders.

However, if Thailand evolves in that direction, that could lead to a conflict. Because the political parties and various interest groups will not agree to this willingly. That is because they want to play a real role politically.

Another thing that reflects the Thai democratic line is the fact that the political parties are not strong and have fallen into this position. Thailand's political parties have little spirit. In general, there is little



unity within the political parties, and little prestige is attached to belonging to a political party. This is different than in England. There, they are proud of belonging to the Conservative or Labor party. But that is not the case in Thailand. If the party does not compensate them in some way, they leave the party. And the parties have fallen under the influence of the wealthy. This is because elections in Thailand are very expensive. You have to have money. Because the political parties are weak and have to rely on wealthy people, the parties must somehow join the government in order to recover the money that they invested in the election. Joining the government is the only thing that can unify and solidify the party. Parties outside the government, such as the Thai Nation Party, tend to split apart.

I think that the fact that Thailand's political parties are weak and that the parties vie with each other to join the government will lead to a conflict, and this conflict could turn violent. The military might feel that the turmoil caused by the political parties is affecting security and that they must take direct control.

The final factor is the foreign factor. What is important is our relationship with the United States and China. Thailand now has economic conflicts with the United States. This could lead to protest demonstrations against the United States. This would disturb the military, because the military feels that being an ally of the United States helps guarantee the survival of Thailand. Thus, this could lead to a conflict between mass forces and the military. Also, being an ally of China could cause political problems in Thailand. Some conservative soldiers feel that we have moved too close to China at a time when China still supports the communist terrorists. This could lead to internal conflicts, particularly within the military.

That is the first foreign factor that could have an effect in Thailand. Another is the Cambodian issue. So far, the border problem has not had too great an effect on Thailand. But if the problem becomes more serious, I think that this could lead to a split among various groups on the issue of how to deal with Vietnam and solve the Cambodian problem. And this could lead to a split between those soldiers who want the military to be composed of professional soldiers and who want to increase our military power and those soldiers who want to play politics. The professional soldiers do not regard this second group as real soldiers. There is already a conflict between these two groups, but it is a hidden conflict. If the border problem becomes more serious, this conflict will become more apparent.

A third international problem is the Islamic issue in Malaysia. Today, Islam is undergoing a great revival in Malaysia. The Malaysian government cannot, or does not want to, control this Islamic revival. I think that those responsible for Thailand's security must be very concerned about the effect that this will have on four or five of Thailand's southern provinces. If that happens, they may try to control matters in the south using resolute measures. This could lead to a conflict between security leaders and the political parties, particularly the Democrat Party.

We usually solve the problems Thai-style, that is, we compromise. Thus, I can analyze things and tell you what the problems are. But that does not mean that the next 5 years will be very dark years for Thailand, that there is no hope, or that the country will collapse. That won't happen. We have to look at the total picture.



## THAILAND

### RICE SUPPORT TO COUNTER U.S. PRICE MOVES NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Jul 86 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Cabinet Approves Lowering Rice Production Costs, Increasing Support Funds to 30 Million by 1989"]

[Text] Permission has been given to increase the budget to help reduce rice production costs. Support funds will be increased yearly to 30 million by 1989. Finance supports this and will move boldly to increase funds in accord with the target.

At its meeting on 22 July, the cabinet approved the proposal by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to formulate a plan to increase efficiency and reduce the cost of producing rice for export. A seed exchange program will be implemented. The 1987 budget is as follows:

1. Approved 1,414,600 baht to support this project. 2. Requested 11,737,000 baht in support funds from the central budget in addition to the 17,087,900 baht already allocated. 3. Requested the Budget Bureau to establish a yearly budget of 29,619,860 baht for the project for the years 1988 and 1989. The Budget Bureau supports 1 and 2 above. As for item 3, it stated that it has already allocated a portion of the 1987 project funds in accord with the plan submitted. If the production targets are to be increased, funds can be increased by approximately 6,077,000 baht. 4. For 1988 and 1989, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is to submit the expenditure budget.

Besides this, the cabinet was informed that the Ministry of Commerce has purchased 200,000 tons of rice to counter the reduction in rice prices by the United States and raise domestic rice prices, which will force the United States to set higher prices on world markets. The Ministry of Commerce will purchase rice from exporters in accord with the ministry's purchasing regulations. Prices are based on quality. The Rice Reserves Committee is to rent godowns to store the rice. Those with godowns to rent must submit a bid.

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CSO: 4207/302

## THAILAND

### PRC MAY GET HELP ON INTERNAL TRAVEL BAR

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "China May Receive Travel Exemption for Diplomats"]

[Text] The People's Republic of China is one of the countries that will be exempt from the measure submitted by the National Security Council (NSC) to restrict the travel of diplomats outside Bangkok. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, revealed this during an interview.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that it is necessary to implement this measure, which will restrict the travel of diplomats from 10 socialist and Moslem countries, in order to protect the country from international terrorism. This is also in retaliation against certain countries that have "chosen to treat" Thai diplomats differently from diplomats from other countries.

Prior to this, a BBC news report from London stated that Thailand will use this measure to restrict the activities of diplomats from the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. If diplomats from these countries want to travel outside Bangkok, they will have to ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for permission first. Otherwise, they will be arrested.

However, in his capacity as minister of foreign affairs, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi denied that this measure has been approved at all levels and that the prime minister has approved it. He said that it was the NSC that submitted the names of these 10 countries. But the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked to take part in the discussions in order to make revisions. "The NSC has agreed to allow the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make the decision," said Air Chief Marshal Sitthi. He added that the list of countries affected is being considered jointly by the NSC and officials from the Political Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"I don't think that the measure will apply to all 10 of those countries. We will have to grant an exemption to those countries that are allies of ours. One example is China, which is a trading partner of ours and which is carrying on several joint investment projects with us." The minister of foreign affairs said that he could not discuss the details concerning which countries will be

granted an exemption. And at present, he does not know when this measure will go into effect. "This matter is still under consideration by the joint committee (the NSC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). It has not yet reached me," said Air Chief Marshal Sitthi in conclusion.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, the secretary-general of the NSC and the person who initiated this, told NAEQ NA that the names of some of the countries now on the list can be removed from the list. This matter is now the joint responsibility of the NSC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Chinese diplomats conduct themselves differently from Vietnamese diplomats. Before going anywhere, they always inform us," said Squadron Leader Prasong. But he said that this is a matter of principle and will have to be discussed very carefully.

The secretary-general of the NSC said that recently, diplomats from certain countries, such as the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Moslem countries, have traveled to areas where Thailand has security problems. "Diplomats from certain Moslem countries like to travel to provinces where Thai of the Moslem faith live. We don't want any problems to arise. In particular, we don't want people going there and stirring up trouble among the Thai of the Moslem faith at a time when there are conflicts," said Squadron Leader Prasong.

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## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

**KHMER TROOPS IN ROBBERY**—At 1255 hours on 29 July, Police Sublieutenant To Sombun, the officer on duty at the Trat provincial police station in Khlong Yai District, received a radio message from police officials at the Trat provincial police station in Mai Rut Subdistrict, Khlong Yai District, stating that Cambodian troops had fired at a bus wounding three passengers. This occurred along the Trat-Khlong Yai highway between Km 58 and Km 59 near Ban Nong Muang, Village 5, Mai Rut Subdistrict, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. Thus, together with a force of policemen, he went there to investigate. The wounded had already been taken to the Trat hospital. It was learned that Mr Amon had driven from Trat toward Khlong Yai District. This happened in the Banthat mountains near the Cambodian border. Four men dressed in camouflage fatigues who were carrying AK rifles and who had grenades hanging around their necks rushed out and forced the bus to stop in order to steal food and supplies. It is thought that they were Cambodian troops. But instead of stopping, Mr Amon tried to flee and so the soldiers began firing at the bus, wounding these people. Cambodian troops have robbed and killed people along this road on two previous occasions. [Excerpts] [Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 30 Jul 86 p 20] 11943

CSO: 4207/302

KOMPONG THOM SECURITY PROBLEMS, DK-NONCOMMUNIST COOPERATION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Article: "Samakkhi Canton Prepares for Fighting"]

[Text] Samakkhi Canton is located at the foot of the Poko Mountain Range 2-3 km from the high and peaceful Kamchai Mountain Range, where previously those from the routed Pol Pot clique hid themselves and came out to incite and destroy and to keep the people in the villages in this area from making a living. They collaborated with the reactionaries in the area to rob the people. They took the young men and made them into bandits. They acted against the work of the mobilization cadres and oppressed the people. Many people did not dare speak when they saw the enemies coming; they were silent and dared not go near the cadres when they saw them.

Samakkhi Canton has now become a model canton not only for Kompong Thong Province but for all of Cambodia in terms of the construction of the canton and village, the fight against the enemies, and the construction of the revolutionary forces.

At the end of the 1984-85 dry season Samakkhi Canton along with the Vietnamese volunteer forces and the Cambodian people's military forces got rid of and destroyed all strongholds of the enemy along the border. At that time the cadres and the people in Samakkhi Canton along with the local military forces became driving forces searching for enemies in order to wipe them out in many ways—by raiding the enemies' strongholds and by mobilizing the misled back to their own families.

In Samakkhi Canton it was not only the military force but also the people who attacked the enemies. Samakkhi Canton has recognized its responsibility to attack enemies and to guarantee happiness and peace for each family. At the end of 1984-85 the canton had mobilized 27 of the misled to return to build a new life, and it arrested 5 spies.

The level of consciousness in Samakkhi Canton is high. There is a signal in front of each house to warn of danger. Whenever anything unusual happens, the whole village echoes with cowbells. Everyone then goes after the enemies, surrounds them, and captures them quickly.

Samakkhi Canton steadily shows the strength of its people in fighting against the enemies. Its people also have confidence in their self-mastery.

Under the leadership of the base-level party committee and with its guerrilla unit as the core, the revolution of the people in Samakkhi Canton has progressed from nothing to something and has gone from weakness to strength. It has overcome many obstacles to make the people understand and agree. Samakkhi Canton today is different from the canton as it was viewed by the Pol Pot clique. Its name is a fitting one, for samakkhi means solidarity, solidarity in fighting for victory in every way for the construction of a new life under the PRK regime, which is progressing resolutely. No enemy can stop it or dismantle its work.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

DEVELOPMENT OF TONLE SAP NAVAL FORCE DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Noi Meuang Sam: "The Tonle Sap Naval Battalion"]

[Excerpts] The Tonle Sap Naval Battalion is assigned to protect the Mekong River and the other rivers adjoining Tonle Sap (the Great Lake). This special battalion has its forces on duty along over 400 km of the distance of Tonle Sap to the area of the capital Phnom Penh. Working in cooperation with the infantry, over the past 7 years the naval battalion has participated in scoring victories for the revolution by wiping out Cambodian reactionaries. What was significant was the improvement and buildup of the force and its training in order to upgrade its readiness for combat.

The naval battalion commander, who is responsible for working as the chief of staff, told our reporters about the growth and strength of the battalion. He first spoke of implementing all the rules and regulations of the navy. For example, the entire battalion has security duty to protect all the work throughout the battalion, including companies and regular combat platoons. When it is necessary the regular combat companies can carry out orders in a timely manner. Also, in order to heighten the combatants' patriotism we organize flag salutes every Monday morning. Each evening there is roll call to inspect the number of personnel, to observe how they are carrying out their work each day, and to get the next day's plans ready. Last year their company succeeded in firing real bullets at the surface of the water once and hit the target with 75 percent accuracy. They also train each combatant in military science, ideology, and military customs on a normal basis.

Along with the regular upgrading of the unit's regulations and military training, the Tonle Sap battalion has also succeeded in its duty of protecting the nation's waters in a glorious manner. Last year the combatants in this battalion defeated the routed Pol Pot clique five times. The first time was on 27 November 1985, when it killed 20 enemies and captured 15. Later it killed 11 enemies, fired at and sank 3 enemy ships, and seized 2 others. Another time there was similar heavy damage to the Pol Pot reactionaries.

All this reflects the growth and strength of the Tonle Sap Naval Battalion and in particular the growth of the fraternal Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH AREA PARTY WORK, ENEMY ACTIVITY DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Noi Meaung Sam: "A New Life for Kalong Maka Canton"]

[Excerpts] Kalangmaka is 1 of 16 cantons in Phnom Penh District, Kandal Province. It is south of Route 4 and 24 km from Phnom Penh Capital. It has 16 villages, 494 families, and a population of 2,486, of which 1,248 are women.

Comrade (Malik Chuie), secretary of the party chapter, told us that now under the brilliant plenum of the fifth congress of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party the Cambodian people in general and the people in Kalangmaka Canton in particular are putting all their energy into constructing and strengthening the canton has acted as a model and has propagandized, trained, and directly explained so the people will know the path of their nation toward socialism without passing through the phase of capitalist expansion. In particular they have encouraged the "three don'ts" and the "one report" throughout the canton: Don't listen to enemy propaganda, don't take care of the enemy, don't go with the enemy, and report at once when one sees enemies. Thus, 1 year has passed and the schemes of the enemies who hoped to destroy the revolution by means of arms, psychological warfare, etc. have all been defeated. In addition, 176 who were misled gave themselves in to the canton administrative committee last year. The canton trained one company of mobile guerrilla militia and an extensive guerrilla force, along with hundreds of people for a self-defense force.

Along with national defense and security, the canton also set up 32 solidarity labor exchange units with 15-20 families in each unit, 1 temporary party chapter with 6 members, 4 youth union units, and 10 main groups. The canton also has an elementary school and a health station for treatment and to take care of the workers' health.

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CSO: 4206/121

SRV AID IN POSTAL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Jul 86 p 3

[Article: "Improving Postal Work in Cambodia"]

[Text] Under the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the post offices and postal networks were destroyed or were neglected and broke down. Postal sections were abolished. After the victory of the revolution everything started all over from the beginning.

In early February 1979, with the assistance of SRV postal experts the Cambodian people and cadres began to reconstruct this work section from the center on down to the bases. After only a short period of time the postal network began to take shape in Phnom Penh Capital, in 17 provinces, and in other districts, having been in operation since October 1979. People throughout the nation are able to communicate with each other. It is now easier to send documents between provinces with thorough inspection. Letters are now being sent on a normal basis by bus, ship, and train within the country. Letters are sent by bus from Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City and from Phnom Penh to Hanoi. Postal communication with other socialist countries is provided via the SRV.

Telecommunications has been improved and rapidly expanded since the end of 1979 with assistance from Vietnam and other socialist nations. Cambodia has expanded its telegraph and telephone system to 4,000 telephones in Phnom Penh. In 1980 there was provision for short-wave communication between Phnom Penh and other provinces. Since that time work has continued so that now communication with other nations is possible. Now all the districts and cantons have post offices, and communication with villages is provided for.

Cambodian postal and telecommunications cadres have also gone to the SRV to express their views, exchange experiences, and receive training in their specialized task. A national postal school was opened in 1980. The school has now produced 6 groups of students, including 40 management cadres and 700 workers, of which 500 have graduated and now work in various sections on such things as organizational work, construction, and postal management.

In order to assure the political duty in the new phase of the revolution, Cambodia will also build and expand its postal and telecommunications work steadily so that it will be able to respond to the needs of national defense and public service better than ever.

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CSO: 4206/121

## ARMY AUTOMOBILE UNITS HOLD PARTY CONGRESSES

BK281111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] As of 21 August, all party bases of the Automobile and Tractor Department party organization had completed holding party congresses at all levels. It is noteworthy that, along with convening party congresses, various units have achieved marked progress in improving organization, personnel, and work methods, thereby inspiring their cadres and combatants to fulfill all tasks satisfactorily.

In the party organization of Warehouse No 12, manifestations of jealousy, conceit, and conservatism in command were criticized. To overcome the practice of managing supply according to quantity only, during the recent party congress the party organization launched a campaign called open inventory specifically to check and control each kind of spare part. Within less than 2 months, all kinds of supplies had been inventoried and satisfactorily maintained. To date, 100 percent of the rare and valuable supplies of Warehouse No 6 have been placed under tight control, thus ending the management method based on the quantity of containers and boxes. In Unit 84, all command echelons seriously implemented the system of daily, weekly, and monthly technical checks on vehicles and duty checks on drivers. Due to these strict measures, safety has improved markedly. In particular, in the month the unit held its party congress, 100 percent of its vehicles operated safely. In addition, the technical coefficient was noticeably increased from 0.75 to 0.83 percent.

Meanwhile, the party organizations of Groups T-03 and T-75 concentrated on satisfactorily improving soldiers' living conditions. Instead of relying on assistance from the upper echelon, Group T-03 did a good job of organizing the production of building materials and built numerous projects, including a meeting hall called the Ho Chi Minh Room. To reduce in part the difficulties facing its cadres, workers, employees, and combatants, Group T-75 efficiently organized various services to produce goods at a production cost of only 50 percent of the market price. This effort has enabled the group to control its personnel more strictly.

The warehouses of Group Z-06 successfully promoted a widespread movement of cultural and artistic activities among their young and old workers alike, with two or three group song-and-dance sessions held weekly. These activities have helped reduce various manifestations of negativism. Since the cultural and artistic activities were initiated more than 1 month ago, there have been no more violations of discipline.

At present, the basic party organizations of the Automobile and Tractor Department are continuing to correct the remaining shortcomings that have been clearly pointed out in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, thereby preparing to greet the Sixth National Party Congress in a practical manner.

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CS0: 4209/837



## ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR CULTIVATING CADRES' BEHAVIORS

BK290345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 25 Aug 86

Recent QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Behavior Cultivation"Text Cadres are a link between the party and the masses. They are the people who pass on party and state policies to the masses and who motivate the latter to implement these policies successfully.

The role and responsibility of our cadres require them, whatever their positions, to constantly steel themselves in order to meet work requirements and acquire the skills needed to persuade the masses--making the masses understand the party, realize the party policies and lines, trust the party, and resolutely follow the party.

To achieve this aim, cadres must possess good qualities and abilities of which an indispensable condition is that they must have good behavior--the behaviors as revolutionary cadres.

In reality, there have been cadres who are loyal to the revolution, who have firm fighting determination, who never give in when facing the enemy or difficulties, and who have good knowledge and creativity, but who have had difficulties carrying out mass propaganda successfully. This is because, as commonly seen, especially through the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, a segment of our cadres has continued to display numerous weaknesses in terms of behavior.

As a ruling party, our party has had cadres in high positions who have failed to maintain good relations with the masses, who have become paternalistic, arbitrary, officialist, haughty, bureaucratic, and militaristic, and who have stayed aloof from the masses. They only want to be the masters and not disciples of the masses. They only want to be bureaucrats and not true servants of the masses. Due to these bad practices, they have caused the people to lose their confidence in and affection for cadres.

Instead of seeing cadres treated like beloved ones, contributing their opinions to the party about what is right and what is wrong, presenting their aspirations as citizens, asking for explanations to questions, and urging the resolution of difficulties, the people have treated them, with fear, hatred, and alienation.



Not only are they no longer a link but they have become a dividing wall or a gap that separates the party from the masses. Even worse, through them the masses have in some cases misjudged and lost their confidence in the party.

Faced with such a situation, our cadres must pay great attention to cultivating their behavior as well as their qualities and working abilities. Behavior is, in fact, inseparable from factors that reflect the qualities and working abilities of revolutionary cadres. The behavior of revolutionary cadres is built on the basis of their devotion to serving the people and of considering oneself as a truly loyal servant of the people. This is one of the fundamental requirements of revolutionary qualities.

On the other hand, a cadre must develop close attachments to the people and must win their confidence. This is an important manifestation of the ability to motivate the masses--the indispensable ability of leadership cadres. Therefore, a cadre cannot be regarded as having perfect qualities and abilities if he does not have good behavior.

The main qualities of the behavior of a revolutionary cadre include his conduct, attitude, and mentality in dealing with the masses. A revolutionary cadre must respect the people's right to be masters. To the people, he must always demonstrate his feelings of affection and respect, uphold the democratic spirit, know how to listen to the people's opinions, be exemplary, modest, and simple, ensure that his deeds match his words and maintain close attachments to and really care for all aspects of the people's lives.

It is very important for our cadres to cultivate their behavior in the above direction in order to help promote ever-closer attachments between our party and the masses, thereby enabling it to effectively muster the strength of the masses and successfully carry out all its missions.

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CSO: 4209/837

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON MILITARY TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Yem: "Scientific Seminar on Combining Local People's Warfare and Regular Warfare in Military Training and Research"]

[Text] On 27 and 28 June 1986, the Military Superior Institute of the People's Armed Forces organized a second seminar on "Combining Local People's Warfare and Regular Warfare" in military training and research.

Over 100 representatives were in attendance, including those from the Departments of Combat, Training, Self-defense and Militias, and Military Science, the Center for Scientific and Technological Information of the Joint General Staff, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN magazine, QUAN DOI NHAN daily, and many cadres from the research department and the faculty of the institute.

Under the guidance of the standing committee of the institute's Military Science Council, 22 reports and studies were presented. The presentations were geared at enhancing military quality and included military theory science topics as well as practice topics. During the seminar, heated discussions clarified thoughts, concepts, theory, and practice in the art of promoting integration of the people's warfare and regular warfare.

Centering around the principal topic, participants could understand more thoroughly Resolution No 24 of the Political Bureau emphasizing the extremely important role and strategic importance of local people's warfare in the war waged by regular units. The seminar was able to point out what needed to be done in terms of a total integration of the two warfares in military training. It initiated many measures to enhance the quality of training and research and to associate training and research topics with realities in the provision of leadership for the implementation of the integration in order to address the needs in national building and combat preparedness in the new situation of our people's war to protect the fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/709

## ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON TRAINING YOUNG OFFICERS

BK290954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 27 Aug 86

/QUAN DOI NHAN DAN "Recent Issue" editorial: "Train the Contingent of Young Officers"

/Text/ As our army is advancing toward standardization and modernization, constant attention is being given to the task of training and fostering the contingent of young officers to replace and replenish the corps of cadres. The network of institutes and schools has been ceaselessly consolidated to improve the quality of standardized training, and it has supplied the various armed services and branches with a large number of qualified and capable young officers. Aware of the importance of this, all units have paid attention to fostering young officers and helping them successfully apply what they have learned at schools to the realities of unit management and command. Many units have assessed the capability of young officers immediately following their assignment so as to train them before giving them duties to help them avoid initial difficulties. The system of inservice study and training has been maintained regularly, and care has been taken to prepare training materials and to provide supervision and evaluation so as to improve the quality of study realistically. Many units have organized workshops and seminars focused on specific subjects to enable young officers to exchange experiences and learn from officers of the previous classes. The solicitude and care displayed by party organizations, party committee echelons, and commanders at all levels has actually encouraged the young officers to study and undergo training to improve their ability constantly.

Provided with comprehensive training in quality, knowledge, and managerial and command capability, the majority of young officers have proved themselves very responsive to the new requirements of an Army that is advancing toward standardization and modernization, thus bringing to the fore the dynamism and creativity of youth in management, training, and combat command. Realities of construction and combat in the basic units show that the majority of young officers are worthy of being the successors of the previous generation of cadres.

However, in a number of units, proper attention has yet to be given to the training of young officers. The system of inservice study and training has been maintained irregularly or only for form's sake. Some units have failed to develop suitable forms for young officers to exchange experience. A number

of young officers have failed to uphold their exemplary role, and some of them in particular have fallen prey to regrettable shortcomings such as liberalism, lack of discipline, estrangement from soldiers, and even militarism and failure to fulfill their training and command functions.

Following the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, a number of party organizations, party committee echelons, and commanding cadres have, thanks to the opinions contributed by the masses, clearly recognized their deficiencies in training the contingent of their successors. Such practices as neglecting training activities, slackening efforts to encourage the contingent of officers to engage in self-study and training, preparing shallow and unsecific assessment reports, and giving assignments to young officers without due consideration have been analyzed and are being overcome.

Training the contingent of young officers is an objective requirement in the new step of development toward building a standardized and modernized revolutionary Army. With the attentive care of party organizations, party committee echelons, and commanders, the contingent of young officers will constantly and modestly surge forward to study and train themselves satisfactorily, and they will surely become worthy of the responsibilities entrusted to them.

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CSO: 4209/837

## NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON RESERVE FORCES BUILD-UP

BK280947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Aug 86

[NHAN DAN 27 August editorial: "Build Massive Reserve Forces"]

[Text] Building the reserve forces is a task of strategic importance in our endeavor to develop a standardized and modernized people's army as it has a direct impact on the quantity, quality, strength, and combat efficiency of the active armed forces. Along with maintaining an active army with a necessary numerical strength to act as the nucleus for the entire people to cope with all circumstances effectively, we must actively build massive reserve forces that stand ready for mobilization in the shortest time possible to meet the army's organizational and combat requirements. The reserve forces consist of formally organized divisional groups and brigades belonging to the various armed services and branches, and the local armed forces. They are scientifically organized, well controlled, and carefully trained in order to achieve high combat efficiency. In peacetime, the reserve units operate within economic and social organizations; but when war breaks out, they will become units of the standardized and modernized army.

In past years, along with carrying out socioeconomic development tasks, the party committee echelons and administrative bodies of many localities have taken steps to intensify their leadership over the development of the reserve forces and the building of the economy along with national defense. The provinces of Vinh Phay, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Tien Giang, Quang Nam-Danang, the Hau Giang, and Ho Chi Minh City have formulated plans for the registration, control, organization, and training of the reserve forces; and the provinces have made much progress in developing their organization both quantitatively and qualitatively. Many military regions and armed services have achieved initial success in reviewing the development of the reserve forces at the grassroots level. The results achieved are, however, uneven. In many localities, party committee echelons and leaders of units--especially a number of state organs and enterprises--have yet to understand fully the strategic significance and goals of this task; and as a result of this, close coordination is lacking among the various sectors and echelons in the organization and development of the reserve forces.

Our entire party, people, and army are carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. Building massive reserve



forces is an important task that requires constant guidance. First of all, proper attention must be given to preparing the entire people for national defense through education and making them see even more clearly the need to develop the reserve forces in the new situation. It is necessary to satisfactorily inculcate the sense of national defense and develop a profound understanding of the military obligation law among the people, especially the youth, so as to make everyone realize that each citizen is obliged to discharge his military obligation, participate in the building of an all-people national defense system, and correctly implement the army rear policy.

Satisfactory efforts must be made to formulate plans and make adequate preparations for military mobilization. Such plans must be prepared with the utmost care to ensure close control over every person and every piece of technical equipment; and they must also encompass the registration, statistical survey, and close management of the reserve forces' effectives, their tables or organization, and the preparation of conditions concerning material facilities and equipment. On this basis, party committee echelons, administrative bodies at all levels, and the local military organs--working in close coordination with the various sectors and mass organizations--will proceed to carry out realistic registration and control procedures, classify army reservists, provide sources for recruitment, and join the reserve units in the deployment and assignment of army reservists according to plan.

In the localities, the reserve forces are organized into detachments at the grassroots level. Under the leadership and guidance of the local party committee echelons and administrative bodies, these detachments are prepared to undergo regular training, improve their quality, and stand ready for mobilization into the army. In the absence of a major war, they participate in local activities or assume an assault role in the movement for productive labor and in the maintenance of public order and security at the grassroots level.

In the process of organization and implementation, all localities must correctly resolve the relations between the development of the militia and self-defense forces and the organization of the reserve forces at the grassroots level. These two organizations have their own special characteristics regarding training and management. It is necessary to make even better efforts to reinforce the militia and self-defense forces with fully qualified army reservists. Rational arrangements must be made to guarantee the registration, organization, control, training, and rapid assembling of the reserve forces when the mobilization order is given. This should be done along with carrying out plans for the annual conscription of youths.

A decisive issue is to intensify both military and political training and drilling activities and promptly draw upon experience therefrom so as to improve constantly the reserve forces' combat readiness and bring it to the same level as that of the regular army.

Building the reserve forces constitutes a responsibility of the entire party and people as well as of all sectors and echelons, with units of the regular army playing a very important role. Realistic experience clearly shows that active military service is of special importance toward each citizen while he



is fulfilling his military obligation in the regular army. Therefore, all units must pay attention to educating and training soldiers into capable and professional militarymen so that upon returning home following expiration of his active military service, they will become good laborers with an exemplary work performance and, at the same time, good army reservists with a high spirit of combat readiness.

We have great potentials for building massive reserve forces on the basis of our inheritance of our forefathers' traditions of national founding a defense as well as the experience gained in building the army during the wars of national liberation and defense. Fully understanding the party's military line, firmly grasping realistic viewpoints and the concept of development, and emphasizing upon quality, efficiency, and thrift under the party's leadership, administrative bodies at various levels, all sectors, and all mass organizations within the front--together with local military organizations and units of the regular army--should bring their aggregate strength into play in order to build massive reserve forces and contribute actively toward building and defending the socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/837

## PAPER REPORTS 'NEGATIVISM' IN HANOI WARD

BK260546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Aug 86

/Text/ In a recent issue, AN NINH THU DO /Capital Security/ featured in its "People's Opinion" column an article by Comrade (Ngo Ngoc Diem) a public security officer of the Ha Ba Trung Ward /Hanoi/.

The article said: Recently we have committed some shortcomings in socioeconomic management. Negativism is prevalent, and the people's lives are beset by difficulties. Our party, state, and people are striving to overcome these shortcomings, step up the struggle against negativism, develop the economy, and gradually normalize and improve the people's living standards. Taking advantage of this situation, a number of bad elements have spread distortions and fabrications with bad intentions, sowing confusion, weakening public confidence, and driving a wedge between the people and our party and state. A few people, including cadres in charge of enterprises, have slackened vigilance, violated principles, and circulated doctored documents containing fabrications with very bad intentions.

In the fact of this situation, the party committee echelon and administration of the Hai Ba Trung Ward have applied many coordinated measures to clarify and shatter slanders and propaganda allegations spread by enemy psychological warfare agents and bad elements. In various population centers, local party chapters have appointed a comrade who is knowledgeable and well-informed and who enjoys good prestige to explain problems and persuade the people not to believe baseless rumors.

The authorities have also severely punished (Nghiem Xuan Thu), a resident of the Nguyen Cong Tru collective zone, for making nonsensical statements and spreading distorted stories and propaganda allegations. (Nghiem Xuan Thu) has been sent to a re-education camp to work and study. Cadres and people have welcomed this action and reminded one another to uphold vigilance, to smash all psychological warfare allegations of the enemy and counterpropaganda measures of bad elements, and to struggle against and denounce anyone who deliberately spreads fabrications in any forms with odious intention.

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## ARMY DAILY REPORTS ON PEOPLE'S COURT TRIALS

BK011201 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 86 p 4

/Text/ The people's courts at various levels have recently made great efforts to try criminal cases promptly and severely, especially serious violations of the laws of economic management and socialist ownership such as smuggling and counterfeiting products, which seriously jeopardize citizens' life and property.

The people's court of Hanoi municipality has tried 12 major cases, including that of Nguyen Van Sau (alias Le Hong)—a retired doctor whose wife's name is Ngu Thi Thao, a disabled nurse—who was convicted of producing and selling counterfeit medicine. The couple produced and sold 23,500 tablets of forged tetracycline chloride in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Searching Thi Lan's house in Tu Liem, where the couple had recently moved to produce the medicines, the security forces confiscated a punch press; 24 kilos of saffron, rice, and tapioca powder; and 4,000 tablets of counterfeit tetracycline.

The people's court of Hanoi municipality sentenced Ngu Thi Thao to 10 years of prison, Nguyen Van Sau to 7 years of prison, and the pair received a fine of 5,000 dong.

The people's court of Nghe Tinh Province tried 14 major cases, including that of Nguyen Dinh Y and his accomplices, convicted of border smuggling. From 1982 to 1984, he and eight others organized a smuggling network from Hanoi, Nghe Tinh, and Ho Chi Minh City to Cambodia. The value of contraband (gold, musk...) in 11 trips amounted to 10 million dong. Nguyen Dinh Y was sentenced to 10 years of prison with a fine of 100,000 dong. His accomplices were also dealt with severely.

The people's court in Hai Hung Province tried Nguyen Van Tanh, manager of the Cam Phu (Cam Binh) food store. He connived with Mai, one of his employees, to misappropriate 5,000 kg of pork worth 42,773 dong. To cover up their misdoing, Mai and Tanh bribed Pham Van Mua (deputy chief of Cam Binh Food Corp.) with 2,200 dong. None of them could not shirk their responsibility before the court. The people's court sentenced Nguyen Van to 7 years of prison and Nguyen Thi Mai to 2 years of prison, while Mua received a suspended sentence.

The people's court of Hai Hung Province also tried and imposed a life sentence on Phi Van Tho, who disguised himself as a military police man, cooperated with another man named Binh, and attempted to rob Captain Nguyen Ngoc Hoa of a motorized bike and a satchel. When Hao resisted, they fired their AK rifles and fled.

The people's court of Binh Tri Thien Province sentenced Bao Cat of Phu Loc District Bank to 10 years of prison because he received 1.5 million dong of bribe from construction contractors.

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## ARMY PAPER VIEWS U.S.-THAI JOINT EXERCISE

BK311423 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 86 p 2

/Nhuan Vu article in "Foreign Military Affairs" column: "The New Jersey in 'Cobra Gold 86'"/

/Text/ A joint U.S.-Thai military exercise is taking place in the Gulf of Thailand. It will last 4 weeks, from 10 July to 13 August 1986. According to the Western press, the "showcase" of this war game, codenamed "Cobra Gold," is the U.S. heavy cruiser New Jersey.

The New Jersey has a displacement of 57,000 metric tons, is equipped with 400-mm guns capable of firing both conventional and nuclear shells, and carries nuclear-tipped surface-to-surface and ship-to-shore cruise missiles. This colossal but heavy and slow cruiser was decommissioned and put in the reserve forces by the U.S. Navy but was later reactivated and modernized. Since 1985, it has been officially assigned to the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Western Pacific.

Western naval circles often play up the role of the New Jersey in "counter-insurgency wars" and "low intensity conflicts" against countries of the movement for national liberation and independence which have a long coast but lack a powerful navy and air force. Against these states, the New Jersey can bombard various kinds of targets including coastal population centers and cities, inflicting heavy losses while bringing strong pressure to bear on the adversaries. The ship's firepower also provides support for the landing of U.S. Marine units taking part in "Rapid Deployment Force" operations. For this reason, the New Jersey is considered by the Pentagon as a dual-purpose weapon: it is not only capable of fighting against a strong adversary with an oceangoing navy but can also be used to suppress the various movements for national liberation and independence.

Escorting the New Jersey into the Gulf of Thailand for the current military exercise are a U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarine equipped with nuclear-tipped torpedoes and cruise missiles and seven F-16's, the most modern U.S. Air Force fighter-bomber capable of carrying nuclear bombs.

So, the venom of the "Cobra Gold" which is writhing in the Gulf of Thailand is "nuclear venom."

While New Zealand, a member of the ANZUS military bloc--including the United States, Australia, and New Zealand--has banned all nuclear-armed U.S. warships from entering its ports and the prime minister of Australia has suggested that "the South Pacific be declared a nuclear-free zone," in Southeast Asia the ultrarightist ruling circles of Thailand are inviting the U.S. nuclear demon into their country and the region.

By taking part in the "Cobra Gold 86" war game, the New Jersey is carrying out the mission of paving the way for other larger forces of the 7th Fleet comprising aircraft carriers, frigates, cruise missile-carrying, and attack submarines to enter the western and southwestern regions of the eastern sea. The composition of modern U.S. naval fleets shows that they are the tools of a war ladder. Although this ladder is composed of different steps, beginning with the "low intensity conflict" and "regional war" up to the "strategic nuclear war," all these steps are nuclear by nature.

The New Jersey typifies the U.S. imperialists' plot to restore the permanent presence of "U.S. military strength" in one form or another in Southeast Asia, a "military strength" intended for the waging of nuclear or conventional war, but always protected by a "nuclear umbrella." At the same time, the "show of force" mounted by the New Jersey also reveals Washington's attempt to set foot again in Thailand, a bridgehead on the Asian landmass and Southeast Asia which the U.S. military forces had to leave following the U.S. imperialists' lamentable defeat in their war of aggression against Vietnam. Once again the Pentagon is considering Thailand as a link of the U.S. forward strategic line composed of offshore islands and as a bridgehead in continental Asia. What should be emphasized here is that, like the other strategic lines established elsewhere in the world by the U.S. imperialists, this line is also marked by its nuclear nature.

By sending the New Jersey to Southeast Asian waters in and into the Gulf of Thailand in particular, Washington is "flexing its muscles" in an attempt to promote its "foreign policy built on strength" in dealing with the countries in this region.

Obviously, the "Cobra Gold 86" military exercise is more than an ordinary war game. With the appearance of the cruiser New Jersey and its escort ships in Southeast Asian waters and the Gulf of Thailand, Washington wants to use a "nuclear gunboat policy" to threaten the peace and the stability of all nations in the region. However, the "lesson of Vietnam" is still fresh and can serve as an example for the warlike, adventurist forces in the White House and the Pentagon.

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## ARMY PAPER CRITICIZES THAI NAVAL MODERNIZATION

BK291424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Dear friends: Running counter to the current trend of peace and stability in the region, the ultrarightist ruling circles in Thailand are pouring their money into the arms race, making the already complicated Southeast Asian situation more tense and complex. Under the headline: Why has Thailand Modernized Its Naval Force?", an article by Comrade (Pham Qui) in the paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [date not given] says:

In recent years, along with plans to modernize its Air Force and Army, Thailand has been stepping up a plan to modernize its Navy as part of a general plan to increase the combat effectiveness of the Thai Armed Forces.

As a country with a long shoreline, Thailand has long paid great attention to building up its Navy. The true state of the Thai Navy has dissatisfied the ultrarightist ruling circles. Thailand has mapped out a plan to modernize its Navy in hopes of gaining superiority in case of a serious conflict or a war. The main purpose of this plan is to renovate equipment on warships or existing facilities and to purchase or build itself additional new, modern ships.

The renovation begins with a plan to modernize the ship ("Makut Ratchakuman"). The Navy has had with this ship for 3 years now. According to the modernization plan, the ship which is equipped with close-range antiaircraft weapon system, will have its antirocket electronic equipment renovated. Other equipment aboard the ship such as its radar system, its fire control system, and its navigation system have all been improved and upgraded.

While renovating and upgrading its ships on hand, Thailand has just purchased two rocket-equipped ships of (Tacova) class from the United States. These ships are 850 tons each.

Thailand has paid great attention to plans aimed at manufacturing weapons and equipment domestically. According to the foreign press, at present the Thai shipbuilding industry has achieved remarkable developments. Thailand is now capable of building a ship with the following specifications: 840 tons when unladen and 890 tons when laden; two M-TU diesel engines; speed of 26 knots; length of 76.7 meters; width of 9.6 meters; armed with one 76-mm gun, two 40-mm guns, an antiaircraft rocket system, eight antiship rockets, and six torpedo launchers; operational range of 3,000 nautical miles; and capable of accommodating 87 personnel.

But in building this type of ship, Thailand has, in fact, not yet been able to resolve fully all the technical problems, for which it has mainly relied on U.S. technical support.

In addition, relying on Italian technical support, Thailand will build more speed boats. To begin cooperation with Italy in this field, a coastal patrol boat of 300 tons, equipped with six machine guns, has been built. Three more boats followed. The two sides have also cooperated in building patrol boats of 35 tons and dimensions of 19.5 meters by 5.3 meters by 1.5 meters. Each boat is equipped with two M-TU 715-hp diesel engines, one 20-mm gun, and two 7.62-mm machine guns. With an operational range of 1,200 nautical miles, the boat has a speed of 10 knots and carries a complement of 32 personnel.

According to foreign experts, one weakness of the Thai Navy is its capability to detect and dispose of mines. Thailand's existing minesweepers are incapable of coping with modern underwater mines. Even within the plan for naval modernization, this weakness remains.

Along with modernizing their naval vessels, the Thai military circles have paid special attention to developing the network of naval bases. Thailand is proceeding with its plan to build a ship repair workshop worth some \$257 million on the Gulf of Thailand and to develop a base for patrol boats on the western shore of Trat. Two other patrol boat bases in the Gulf of Thailand are also being consolidated and upgraded. To tighten control further over its territorial water's the Thai Navy has also placed an order for the purchase of three S-27 aircraft equipped with air-to-sea missiles. Australia has sold Thailand four Nomad Missionmaster aircraft. Thus, to carry out its plan for naval modernization, Thailand is relying chiefly on the United States and Italy in the forms of purchasing ships, cooperating in shipbuilding, and purchasing shipbuilding equipment. However, no matter how hard it may try to supply itself partially with equipment under the current policy, Thailand is still unable to shed its dependence on the United States and its support for U.S. interests in the region.

Along with the modernization of other armed services and branches, the plan for naval modernization has increased the burden placed on the Thai laboring people at a time when Thailand owes \$16 billion in foreign debts. The expenditures involved in the modernization of its Air Force alone are already running very high. At a seminar held at a university in Bangkok, Professor (Sukhumphan) gave the following warning about the consequences of the plan to buy 16 F-16 aircraft from the United States: I myself think that this purchase will generate more debt for our children in the next 30-40 years. Thailand, however, is not paying for this plan alone. Along with other modernization plans, including the one for naval modernization, Thailand's debt payments will surely last for many more years.

Obviously, by spending more and more for the arms race, the ultrarightist ruling circles in Bangkok are acting against the people's will and running counter to the trend of peace and stability in the region. This, in fact, is an adventurous policy that will only further aggravate the already tense, complicated situation in Southeast Asia. Public opinion in Southeast Asia is demanding that Thailand follow a path consistent with the trend of peace and stability in this region.

## BRIEFS

**PHAM VAN DONG MEETS UNICEF OFFICIAL**--Hanoi VNA 27 Aug--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the Presidential Palace here today the director general of the UN's Children Fund (UNICEF), James P. Grant, and his wife now on a visit to Vietnam. Also present on the reception were Mostefaoui, director of the UNICEF regional office, and Paul Audat, representative of UNICEF to Vietnam. Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son was also on hand. Director General James P. Grant expressed his joy to revisit Vietnam after 6 years and see with his own eyes Vietnam's new efforts and great achievements in children health. Chairman Pham Van Dong highly appreciated UNICEF's practical and effective aid for Vietnam over recent years, especially the personal contributions of the director general to the expanded program of immunization and his choice of Vietnam as a place to test this program. The chairman underlined the Vietnamese Government's great concern and efforts in achieving the objective of vaccinating 80 percent of children by 1988. He expressed his wish for further development of the cooperation between Vietnam and UNICEF in child care and education. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMT 28 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

**USSR AID TO COCONUT PLANTING**--Hanoi VNA 29 Aug--A contract on coconut planting for 1987-90 and the following years between the southernmost province of Minh Hai and the Soviet Union has recently been signed. Under the contract, the Soviet Union will supply agricultural materials and fuel for the intensive farming of the 34,000 ha of coconut trees in the province, ensuring to bring the present yearly yield per tree from 33 to 49 fruits after 1 year. After that, the Soviet Union will provide more materials to grow 31,000 ha of new coconut trees, including 10,000 ha in the state sector, 15,000 ha in the collective sector, and 6,000 ha in the household sector. In return, Minh Hai will give coconut oil to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will also help Vietnam train skilled workers in this field. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 29 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

**LAO DELEGATION VISITS**--Hanoi VNA 30 Aug--A delegation of Laos' Committee of Social Welfare and National War Veterans led by its Chairman Meun Sovichit, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, visited Vietnam from 26-30 August. During its stay here, the delegation met Song Hao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of disabled soldiers and social welfare, during which the two sides compared notes on social welfare and signed an agreement on cooperation in this field for 1987-88. Dong Si Nguyen, alternate Political Bureau member

of the CPV CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Lao guests. Earlier they paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's office and residence. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 30 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETES PDRY COUNTERPART--Hanoi VNA 30 Aug--General Van Tien Dung, minister of defence has extended his greetings to his Yemeni counterpart, Colonel Saleh Cahid Ahmed /name as received/ on the 15th Army Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The message recalls that under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party, the Yemeni people and their Armed Forces have surmounted numerous difficulties and trials, obtaining many achievements in national construction and defence. It notes that the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two peoples, especially between our two armies have constantly consolidated and developed. It expresses sincere gratitude to the Yemeni people for their support for the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people and Army. The message wishes the Yemeni people and Army "still greater successes in national construction and defence, thereby contributing to peace and stability in Middle East and the rest of the world." /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 30 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

NICARAGUAN ARMY DAY--Hanoi VAN 31 Aug--Minister of National Defense General Van Tien Dung has sent greetings to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Commander of Revolution Humverto Ortega, on the 59th anniversary of the Sandinista People's Army (2 September). The message praises the Sandinista combatants for having fought persistently for over half a century for their country's independence and freedom and won glorious victory in liberating the country from the imperialists' neocolonialist domination. It recalls that the "Nicaraguan people and their army, united under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front have over the past 7 years made great achievements in building and defending their homeland, spoiling all dark schemes and acts of sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, thus making important contributions to the revolution in Latin America and other parts of the world." The message wishes the Sandinista revolution still greater successes. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 31 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

GREETINGS TO LIBYA--Hanoi VNA 31 Aug--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today extended warm greetings to revolutionary leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi on the 17th anniversary of the glorious 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. In his message of greetings, President Truong Chinh says: "As a close comrade-in-arms of the Arab Libyan people, the Vietnamese people once again affirm their full support for the Libyan people's just and victorious struggle, and wish them still greater achievements in their glorious revolutionary cause." President Truong Chinh wishes the ties of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Libya further consolidation and development. On this occasion Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent greetings to his Libyan counterpart, Kamil Hasan al-Maghur. Greetings on the event has also been extended by the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Libyan people. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 31 Aug 86 OW/ 12228



CUBA SUPPORTS PEACE PROPOSALS--Hanoi VNA 31 Aug--The Cuban Party Government and people fully support the three Indochinese countries' just and goodwill stance aimed at solving regional issues, said Cuban Acting Foreign Minister Jose Viera. He was speaking in Havana to Kampuchean Ambassador Long Visalo, who had informed him of the results of the 13th Indochinese Foreign Ministerial Conference recently held in Hanoi. The Cuban diplomat stressed that Cuba highly values the great efforts made by the three Indochinese countries aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 31 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

ROMANIA'S TOTU CONGRATULATED--Hanoi VNA 1 Sep--Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his congratulations to Ian Totu on his appointment as foreign minister of Romania. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 1 Sep 86 OW/ 12228

GDR GREETINGS--Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN)--Vietnam is making a weighty contribution in the struggle to safeguard peace and against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup. This is noted in a greetings letter from the GDR party and state leadership on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnam's constructive policy of dialogue for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia is a factor of growing importance, it is stated in the letter, which is signed by Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann. In the telegram the conviction is expressed that the close relations of fraternal friendship, allround cooperation and solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples will be developed and deepened further on the basis of the Marxism-Leninism and the treaty on friendship and cooperation. /Text/ /East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86 LD/ 12228

DELEGATION MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI--Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA)--The brother leader of the revolution received Mr Huynh Tan Phat, SRV Council of State vice chairman, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting, the SRV Council of State vice chairman handed the brother leader of the revolution a written message from SRV Council of State chairman. During the meeting, he stressed the Truong Chinh Vietnamese people's support for the solidarity with the Arab people of the Great Jamahiriyyah in its brave confrontation of the U.S. provocations. /Text/ /Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1555 GMT 30 Aug 86 LD/ 12228

CSO: 4604/48

## LONG AN PARTY CONDUCTS CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

BK271431 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 86 p 3

/Text/ To date, Long An Province has basically completed the self-criticism and criticism drive in basic units (including villages and the party chapters of district, province, army, and public security organs) and in the party committees of various districts and blocs. The leadership committees of 78 sectors in the province have completed the review of their own work. In the case of Tan An City in particular, the provincial party committee guided the review and settlement of major cases of negativism among a number of cadres before reviewing the work of the party committee echelons.

The provincial party committee echelon has also completed self-criticism. Due to good preparation in the ideological field and concrete guidance regarding the objectives of self-criticism at each level and in each sector, relatively large numbers of cadres and party members participated in the drive. They showed a serious attitude, sincerity, and frankness and pointed out rather fully the strengths and shortcomings of their own levels and sectors and of each individual. The key leading cadres exemplarily and seriously practiced self-criticism, broadened democracy, and listened carefully to the opinions of the lower levels and the masses. Some leading cadres had committed shortcomings, failing to give satisfactory guidance and administer management, showing a poor sense of responsibility, lacking dynamism and creativity, acting in a bureaucratic manner, having no close contact with the grassroots, and even bullying and persecuting their subordinates and the masses. Some showed a decline in their revolutionary will and had become degenerate and deviant. The self-criticism and criticism drive helped to clarify what was wrong and what was right in a rational, reasonable, and constructive manner.

Through the self-criticism and criticism drive, the province shed light on the following problems:

--Bureaucratism, commandism, authoritarianism, and alienation from the masses are most serious at the grassroots level.

--The principle of democratic centralism has been violated, formalist democracy is still serious, and paternalism is being practiced by a number of leading cadres holding certain positions and wielding authority. Protection of one's proteges, lack of agreement in carrying out tasks and supervision, and so forth



have persisted and remained serious at some places. Persecution has also been prevalent, thus discouraging party members, cadres, workers, civil servants, and the masses in their struggle. Where this state of affairs exists, the self-criticism and criticism drive can obtain results only with the participation of the upper echelons.

--Many levels and sectors are still weak in organizing the implementation of resolutions, especially the eighth party Central Committee plenum's resolution and those of the Long An provincial party committee. Confusion still persists in the task of improving the economic managerial system and renovating the organization of cadres.

The training of the contingent of cadres is the weakest link. The promotion of cadres is still hindered by perfectionism and narrowminded attitude toward young and women cadres. This problem poses a major obstacle to the implementation of various party resolutions and renders cadres training more difficult at the grassroot level.

After carrying out self-criticism and criticism, the provincial party committee issued a resolution on taking disciplinary action against eight members of district party committees, including two district standing committee members (one of whom was put on probation). The cases of the other six district party committee members are still being examined. In the provincial post and telegraph service, after the self-criticism and criticism drive cadres, workers, and civil servants proposed that the upper level dismiss the service director for corruption and his poor sense of responsibility, which had given rise to many cases of negativism in the service. They also suggested that disciplinary action be taken against the two deputy directors of the same service for their shortcomings. For its part, the provincial agricultural service proposed that one of its deputy directors be expelled from the party and dismissed from the service.

The standing committee of the Duc Hoa District party committee decided to resolve all remaining cases of negativism, including rechecking the procedures and documents used to register nearly 700 motorcycles and dealing with 20 cases of corruption, embezzlement, collusion, and bullying and persecuting the masses. The party chapter of Khanh Hau Village (Tan An City) was consolidated. With the approval of and a fairly good response from the masses, it corrected shortcomings, revamped the management boards of various production collectives and cooperatives, and took disciplinary action against people involved in various cases of negativism. Long An village (Can Giuoc District) pointed out nine fields of activity in which shortcomings had been committed, identified the people responsible for these deficiencies, worked out fairly concrete plans to correct them, and so forth.

As a result of this self-criticism and criticism drive, the party organizations from the grassroots to the provincial level were consolidated further, the struggle against negativism was stepped up fairly vigorously, and cadres and party members charged with mistakes and shortcomings were dealt with severely and judiciously. A number of members of district and basic party committee echelons as well as cadres in charge of various sectors were clearly identified

as incompetent and replaced. Ben Luc District made the first move by replacing two incompetent secretaries of villages party committees. Other districts are beginning to reorganize the contingent of cadres serving as village leaders or supervising various sectors and branches. This task is being carried out in coordination with the preparation of personnel for the forthcoming district party organization congresses.

However, some units failed to prepare the contents of self-criticism and criticism carefully according to the guidelines established by the party Central Committee Secretariat and the provincial party committee's standing body; consequently, criticism tended to be too general and did not focus on the ethical quality and leadership style of cadres and cadre policy. The ideological, organizational, and cadre situation of the various party committee echelons was not fully assessed. Criticism was broad but not deep, and phenomena and facts were often cited without a clear analysis of their causes. Many units set forth measures aimed at correcting shortcomings that either were not specific or did not focus on essential issues. Some units did not take disciplinary actions promptly, thus failing to develop their educational effect and generate a drastic change within the party and confidence among the masses. Ideological leadership and the affirmation of resolve were unsatisfactory in some units, and the lack of impartiality and objectivism made self-criticism and criticism sessions time consuming and devoid of frankness, especially in units experiencing internal disunity. In a number of provincial sectors, leading cadres neither made strict self-criticism nor played a truly exemplary role. They overemphasized achievements while failing to concentrate on fully and correctly pointing out shortcomings or citing objective conditions as an excuse. In some units, violations of the principle of centralized and unified economic management were regarded as flexibility. On the other hand, since self-criticism and criticism were made jointly by sector leaders and party committee members, it was impossible to draw the line between sectorial management and party leadership and, consequently, to attribute responsibility for certain shortcomings. Some sectors prepared an unsatisfactory general criticism report that did not deal deeply with anything in particular; as a result, not much was achieved during individual criticism sessions. Furthermore, democracy was not promoted, and lower-echelon cadres did not feel bold enough to speak out frankly and fully. Thus, even after self-criticism and criticism, higher echelons have continued to receive denunciations from some units; and some sectors have had to repeat the criticism drive two or three times.

In three districts (Duc Hoa, Duc Hue, and Thu Thua), since the self-criticism and criticism drive the district party committees have discovered a number of negative issues that need to be resolved. In the villages, many party committees and party members, instead of making intensive criticism, did so only perfunctorily for form's sake. So no marked changes have been observed. A number of key cadres should be subjected to criticism again. Due to these limitations, a number of sectors, services, basic units, and enterprises of the province and districts as well as a number of villages are still having difficulties in the selection and assignment of cadres, in consolidating organization, and in preparing personnel for the holding of congresses.

### **Some Tasks To Be Accomplished**

1. Units that have satisfactorily completed the self-criticism and criticism drive are drawing upon experience and reviewing specific programs to remedy collective and individual shortcomings. Major shortcomings must be corrected immediately to create a vigorous change within the party and strengthen the confidence of the masses.
2. For units in which cadres have failed to meet the requirements, it is necessary to start the criticism drive anew; instead of dealing with everything, attention should be focused on issues that have not been raised or resolved. Moreover, plans must be made to correct shortcomings realistically.
3. Units that have not yet conducted or completed the drive should do so as soon as possible. The provincial party committee's standing body will provide direct guidance to units experiencing difficulties in dealing with negative phenomena and internal disunity.
4. Party cadres and members who have been found guilty of negative actions must be subjected to disciplinary measures immediately. For unsettled cases, there must be urgent investigation and verification to reach a definite conclusion.
5. Cadres found to be incapable of discharging their duties or to have shortcomings that are not serious enough to warrant disciplinary action but render them unworthy of key positions should be resolutely replaced.

/12228

CSO: 4209/837

## GAP BETWEEN CPV, PEOPLE DECRIED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 21 May 86 p 1

[Article by Le Duc Nga, Cultural School under the Ministry of Culture in Ho Chi Minh City: "Close Damaging Gap Between CPV Members and Masses"]

[Text] I once said the following to the organ party organization; but since the phenomena, which I referred to, were not limited only to my unit, but rather widespread, I deemed it necessary to write this letter.

The reason is that quite a few party members among our cadres, workers, and civil servants are inclined to rest on their laurels and take pride in their political and social status. Through different ways running the gamut from sophisticated subtlety to annoying ostentatiousness, they invariably show to the masses that they belong to the leading and ruling circles, a progressive body, and a glorious generation.

Some of these people use pride as a shield to conceal their mercenary quality and authoritarianism which are, by tradition, alien to the lofty and perfect nature of party member behavior while others, severely restricted by low instruction and inadequate dialectic capabilities, are bent on identifying themselves with the party in a careless and unprincipled manner. Because the party takes the helm, they readily believe they must be in the same position; because the party is in power, they readily believe they should share that power, and because the party is covered with glory they believe it is natural for them to be held in reverence. At the same time they pay no proper attention to responsibilities facing the party and its members.

To put an end to these unwholesome phenomena within the party, we should clearly focus more on general education of party members—a necessary and sufficient condition for them to develop scientific and revolutionary logic to defeat a current of thought heavily laced with empiricism and dogmatism. In the past, party members conducted criticism and self-criticism often behind closed doors and party chapters were fully empowered to scrutinize and criticize the masses which, in turn, had very few opportunities to reciprocate. The ongoing movement to stimulate the majority of people to criticize openly the party during this year of the party congress will certainly reduce that phenomenon by creating a new way of life aimed at regularly fostering the true democratic nature of socialism. However, to get rid of that inordinate vanity resolutely, it is advisable to reexamine our



organization, for the considerable importance it attaches to party members by invariably making them the first and second in command, no matter what the jobs--organ leaders or foremen. In my opinion, since the party leads all key positions must be held by competent and virtuous party members, but other supervising jobs such as factory managers and chiefs of research bureaus, production units, and labor teams....should be assigned to skilled workers and top specialists.

In the past several months, mindfully encouraged by the CPV Central Committee, the municipal party committee, and the party organizations at various levels, the masses have enthusiastically aired their grievances. With similar earnestness and trust, I have written this letter. But my own observations at many places and exchanges of views with friends show that quite a few half-hearted people are still around--an old-fashioned, ugly, and noxious presence. This may be an expression of indifference, incapability, and doubt, and certainly of lingering apprehension and irresolution.

For centuries, people have viewed the state as a bully, mandarins as the cream of the crop, and aristocrats as great citizens. Former exploitative dictatorships took turns engraving in the minds of laborers the fear of government and those in power. Their inferiority complex did not disappear at the collapse of the former regime. And this relic of the medieval past still inhabits our minds, more or less affecting our behavior. I have reasons to say that an unnecessary and damaging gap has separated the party from the masses. This gap is caused by the danger of bureaucracy facing a ruling party and also by the people's longstanding complex of inferiority and fear.

The first item on the agenda of many CPV organ committee meetings which I attended always centers on whether records should mention the names of speakers or not. The matter looks simple; in fact, it is not so. It is rather a conflict between two attitudes--that of shunning responsibility and that of accepting it courageously. So far, records of meetings have not identified speakers. I believe that this approach cannot stimulate middle-of-the-roads to do more, and that, instead, it hurts the self-respect of those who "dare speak out, dare think, and dare do." The main thing is to remove promptly from our lifestyle the paradox of "engaging in struggle while trying to dodge it." Now is high time we played the role not only of a witness to the exit of that murky phenomenon but also of a vigorous supporter of the movement to promote democracy and contribute ideas to party building with the zeal of citizens aware of their revolutionary duties and eager to conduct a prompt "general cleanup."

9213/12913  
CSO: 4209/653

## FREEDOM OF CIRCULATION URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GLAI PHONG in Vietnamese 17 May 86 p 1

[Article by Nguyen The Xuong, Ward 25, Tan Binh: "Reduce Local Administrative Regulations To Ease People's Freedom of Circulation"]

[Text] Regulations issued by localities, committees, and sectors are needed to achieve tasks, strategies, and goals; however, due to narrow-minded party members, cadres, and sector or local personnel, excessive use of these regulations and failure to request superior echelons to codify them into laws will cause disorder, pitting rural areas against cities and commerce against agriculture and industry (in our opinion, there is no antagonism between the working class and peasantry, only arbitrary attempts to lower purchasing prices and raise selling prices). And that rain of measures will end up falling upon the shoulders of those in charge of carrying them out, or those requiring leadership and guidance, giving rise to bad consequences.

Experience indicates that if 2 out of 100 citizens are found violating laws and administrative regulations, the latter are undoubtedly correct and wise; but if that percentage is higher, or if many people overlook or acquiesce in these violations, there certainly are flaws or incompatibilities—a situation that should be repaired at the roots.

—Freedom of circulation within the economic sector is severely restricted. To make life richer, one must move with ease from one place to another within the economic sector—a right curtailed to the maximum during the war. The state has delimited economic zones for large-scale exploitation of resources but has not paid adequate attention to the laws of labor movement, according to which lack of specialization and expertise leads to fewer and lower-quality products, while exploitation of resources is slowed up if labor—even in its simple form—is not available throughout the economic sector. State laws on people's freedom of circulation are impeded by transgressions along communications lines; freight is high due to *laissez faire*, and inconveniences imposed by corrupt control stations on passengers not involved in trade are reducing the right to free circulation to that of tourism of well-off and inactive people; and as things go in the localities, household registration and on-the-spot labor control have clearly and adversely affected the above-mentioned laws. Furthermore, localities where natural resources exist in



abundance and, where it is easy to find employment, look askance at newcomers while places with surplus manpower delight in mobilizing a large number of laborers in a military fashion. That is why it is no surprise that the policy encouraging family and individual production was greeted with shouts, "Where will they get supplies?"

9213/12913

CSO: 4209/653

## GRIEVANCES ABOUT UNFAIR DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS AINED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 17 May 86 p 1

[Article by Tran Dinh Quyet, 286 Phan Van Khe, Ward 4, Precinct 6: "About Training and Assigning Students"]

[Text] Our country has many colleges and higher and vocational schools graduating thousands of students each year. This figure is astronomical. So is the training effort furnished by our party and state. But how do we use and distribute force? In general, the utilization process is not yet rational, with plenty of loopholes for negative phenomena to develop—demands for bribes while allotting jobs or offers of payolas in exchange for jobs with organs or enterprises located in the cities, etc. Because they know someone, or because they are the children or nephews of those in the saddle, college and high school students are assigned to organs and units of their own choosing, but not in keeping with sectors and professions to which they belong. And those who know nobody, or who are unwilling to grease the palm of officials, keep staying home, waiting for employment opportunities.

Waiting time occasionally lasts from 3 to 5 years. Following their graduation, students are neglected by some schools, forcing them to scramble for employment on their own. Some places do offer them jobs, but these are not rational and are unable to help them foster all their capabilities, thus "wasting" the nation's large labor force.

That is why I offer the following suggestions:

1. Exact plans for middle school and college enrollment should be based on the nation's needs.
2. Before graduation dates, schools must draw up plans for employment distribution, setting up councils to assess individual qualifications and allot jobs. (Those refusing to comply with these assignments, even if they are the children or nephews of highranking officials, will be punished appropriately.)
3. Schools as well as responsible organs must maintain direct contacts with provinces, cities, organs, factories, enterprises, building sites, and state farms in need of manpower to draw up rational assignment plans.

9213/12913

CSO: 4209/653

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

**PARTY MARKS ANNIVERSARIES**--Hanoi VNA 29 Aug--The Central and Hanoi Committees of the Vietnam Democratic Party jointly held a gettogether here yesterday in celebration of the 41st anniversaries of the August revolution and National Day (2 September). Speaking on the occasion, Deputy Secretary General of the VDP Central Committee Tran Dang Khoa recalled the historic path of the Vietnamese nation over the apt 41 years and stressed: "Under the experienced and creative leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have overcome all trials, fought bravely and won glorious victories, take the nation to the present glory." The VDP Central Committee called on all its members to promote the spirit of the August revolution and the national tradition in national construction and defence. /Text/ /Hanoi VAN in English 1537 GMT 29 Aug 86 CW/ 12228

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY ANNIVERSARY**--VNA--In the afternoon of 29 June, the Central Committee and the Hanoi municipal committee of the Democratic Party of Vietnam has organized an intimate meeting to commemorate the 42nd anniversary of the Democratic Party of Vietnam (30 June 1944-30 June 1986). At the same time, party organizations of the Democratic Party in the cities of Haiphong, Nam Dinh, Vinh, Thanh Hoa, and Phu Tho also staged political activities to commemorate the 30 June anniversary. Enthusiasm prevailed in these activities, and participants expressed their faith in the Sixth National Congress of the CPV. (Text) [Hanoi C'IAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jun 86 p 1] 9458/9312

CS0: 4209/709

## CURRENCY 'PLUNGING' IN BLACK MARKET

Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Aug 86 p 2

[Text]

VIETNAM'S currency, the dong, is plunging on the country's black market because of inflation and economic mismanagement, western diplomats and travellers say.

One US dollar, officially worth only 11 dong, can now buy about 270 dong in Hanoi and slightly more in Ho Chi Minh City, the more commercial southern city known before 1975 as Saigon.

The dong has been slipping badly since an ill-fated currency reform last September, going from 40 to the dollar then to 100 in January and 300 last May, they said.

"Even the state stores have given up the pretence of the official rate and change your dollars at black market rates," one traveller said.

Vietnam's economic woes, including infla-

tion over 40 per cent and shortages of many basic goods, will be a key issue at the communist party's congress in December, the diplomats said.

Pragmatic younger leaders, many from the more free-wheeling south, have been pressuring the ageing Politburo to loosen Hanoi's tight central control over the economy and allow modest reforms to boost growth.

Truong Chinh, the 79-year-old ideologue who took over as party leader from the late Le Duan last month, is now considered more open to reform than earlier believed, the diplomats said.

"We used to think Le Duan was for and Truong Chinh was against reform, but now the whole leadership seems to realise they have to reform the economy," one envoy said.

"They see it anywhere they look — the Soviets are reforming, the Chinese are reforming and, if they look to the West for help, they will be told by them to reform too."

As average wages are between 300 and 400 dong a month, Vietnamese workers may soon be earning about one dollar a month in black market terms.

The comparison does not apply across the board as food and other domestically-produced basic goods are not influenced by the exchange rate.

But prices of imported items — especially radios and other electronic goods smuggled to Ho Chi Minh City from abroad — are rocketing, one recent visitor to the southern city said.

The dong price of the \$1,200 in gold would-be "boat people" must pay to leave the country

illegally is also rising.

But thanks to the large numbers of Vietnamese who have already left the country, many families, especially in the south, can profit from the falling dong by selling the dollars they receive from their relatives abroad, the diplomats said.

The communist party daily Nhan Dan said in February that Hanoi had to take urgent steps to curb inflation and keep the dong from slipping further.

The economy had seen almost nothing but problems since then, it said, "with prices abruptly skyrocketing, the market plunging into a mess, the state trade sector being driven into a passive and awkward position and production, distribution and the people's lives encountering more difficulties." — Reuter

/13046

CSO: 4200/1377

WASTEFUL USE OF VEHICLES, FUEL CRITICISED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Jul 86 p 4



(1) From the home to the office.

Wasteful use of vehicles, fuel criticised.

/9604  
CSO: 4209/828

## AGRICULTURE

### FORESTRY MEETING REVIEWS ACTIVITIES, SETS GOALS

BK291501 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

/Text/ With a view to creating conditions for overfulfilling the 5-year (1986-90) state plan norms and the plans for subsequent years, the directors of forestry services, afforestation sites, and subordinate corporations countrywide, recently met to assess forestry operations during the past few years, and to unify the scope, basic viewpoints, and major measures to develop forestry in the coming years.

Noteworthy was that all echelons, sectors, and people have realized increasingly better the role and position of forests. Nationwide, nearly 1 million hectares of concentrated forests and more than 1 billion of scattered trees have been planted thus far, gradually balancing the ecological system of the countryside and mountainous areas. Each year, 1.5 million cubic meters of timber are exploited and supplied to the state. In the past few years, billions of bamboo plants and tens of millions of truckloads of firelogs have been provided. Moreover, many other forest and special products have been turned out to meet domestic demands and export requirements. The organizational network of the sector has developed increasingly with nearly 300 forests and many forestry-industrial corporations. The sector has more than 100 cadres with higher educations, 6,000 engineers, 15,000 middle-level technical workers, and hundreds of thousands of skilled workers.

However, there are still many shortcomings in the sector. First of all, there have been several erroneous viewpoints on sector development. For many years, the people's role in developing forestry has not been correctly assessed. As the development of forests used to be considered the task of state-run organizations, such potentials as capital, materials, and labor of the people could not be exploited to develop forestry. As a result, forests have been destroyed wantonly; forest resources have decreased continually because exploitation is not balanced with reafforestation. As knowledge about afforestation slowly progresses, investment has been scattered and has brought little results. Although the area of afforested land has increased in the past few years in connection with the allocation of land and forest land to the people for production and business purpose, imbalances are still noted. Since business has not been developed comprehensively and emphasis has been placed only on forestry work, the potentials in terms of land and labor have not been exploited rationally. The production of grain and industrial crops and animal raising



have developed slowly and not in keeping with the potential of forests and forest land. The material and moral lives of forest workers have not been paid due attention to give the workers peace of mind in mastering their work.

To overcome all these shortcomings, the forestry sector will struggle to effectively exploit the 15 million hectares of forests and forest land allocated by the state; protect the remaining area of natural forests and planted forests; and organize forest business effectively so that more forest and special products can be obtained for the state; accelerate the zoning off of areas for afforestation by the state-owned, collective, and family forces; and positively allocate forests and forest land to the people for production and business purposes. We must put an end to the situation of unattended forests, gradually increase the ratio of shaded area and struggle to have 45-50 percent of shaded area countrywide by the year 2000. In this connection, the forestry sector adopts the following major measures to:

Reorganize forestry production, reassess 7.8 million hectares of natural forests, decentralize the management of business to leave no forests unattended, and use the subarea (1,000 hectares) as the basis on which to run the business:

--Quickly increase the area of concentrated forests along with planting scattered trees, and strive to secure the results of tree and forest planting:

--Plan and rearrange the network of timber processing and conservation in order to increase the rate of forest product use in turning out consumer goods for the people and export;

--Step up the production of such special forest products as cinnamon, anis, tung oil, cashew, citronella...; expand export, and strive to achieve 100 million dong in foreign exchange by the year 1990;

--Link research and experiments with production in order to help increase labor productivity and ensure ever higher production;

--Expand agroforestry production on the basis of exploiting land and labor in order to stabilize and improve the livelihood of cadres and workers, especially those who work deep in forests all the year around.

In order to successfully achieve the set goals, the entire sector strives to overfulfill the 1986 plan norms, scoring achievements to greet the party congress.

/12228

CSO: 4209/837

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

ARABLE LAND RECLAIMED--Hanoi VNA 30 Aug--The central highlands province of Lam Dong has so far this year reclaimed 5,500 hectares of virgin land, a twofold increase over the same period last year. The province has 175,000 hectares of virgin land. In the past 10 years, the local people reclaimed 54,000 hectares for cultivation of food and industrial plants. To obtain the target of 140,000 tons of food and 6,000 hectares under industrial plants this year, the province has built 12 more new economic zones admitting 13,000 workhands. The new settlers have put 2,000 hectares under coffee and food crops. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 30 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

RICE PLANTING, HARVEST--Vietnamese peasants are concentrating efforts on obtaining a bumper harvest for the autumn rice crop. In the north, the peasants are doing all they can to tend the rice and fight crop pests and drought to protect rice plants. By now nearly 1.3 million hectares have been put under rice. Meanwhile, in the south the peasants have completed their autumn rice transplantation on 1.1 million hectares, an increase of 2 percent compared with the same period last year. Parallel with the transplanting of the autumn rice, peasants in the south have harvested the summer-autumn rice with a rather high yield. /Text/ /Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Aug 86 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1396

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

PHA LAO THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--Thanks to the assistance and supervision of a number of Soviet specialists, Vietnamese technicians and workers at the Pha Lao thermoelectric power plant are speeding up the assembly of the No 4 turbine generating system to complete it before the Sixth CPV Congress. This is the project named after the coming party congress. /Summary/ /Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 86 p 1 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4209/837

## REASONS FOR DECREASED EXPORT GOODS PRODUCTION ANALYZED

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 20 Jun 86 p 7

[Article by Ngoc Vu: "Why Does the Production of Bamboo Blinds, Reed Brooms, and Rattan Articles in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Go Down?"]

[Text] Being a province having many strengths in terms of its rivers, ocean, mountains, forests, and flat lands, Quang Nam-Da Nang for the last several years has greatly increased its production of export goods using abundant local raw materials, such as rattan, dwarf bamboo, slender bamboo, and reed, in the highland districts like Phuoc Son, Tra My, Giang, Hien, and so on.

The production installations that are specialized in making rattan articles, reed brooms, and bamboo blinds can be found scattered in almost all districts, but they are located mainly in the delta districts, the Municipality of Da Nang, towns, and cities. Thanks to the development of its export sector, in the last 11 years Quang Nam-Da Nang was able to attract tens of thousands of laborers into its cooperatives, which helped to make each year more than 900,000 square meters of bamboo blinds of various kinds, more than 2 million reed brooms, and 500,000 square meters of rattan pieces.

Many of these cooperatives, such as the Hoi An, Thanh Tam, Chinh Gian, and Minh An cooperatives that manufacture bamboo blinds, have been operating for 5-7 years and have rather large work forces ranging from 300 to 1,000 persons. The quality of products in this sector has also increased and the sector has been turned into one of the province's strengths that have been contributing to a considerable extent to the overall value of its export. But in the first quarter of this year, the figures that showed the production of these goods in the entire province dropped to alarming levels. It was common for production installations to have no jobs, to be in trouble, and to switch to new lines of goods. The cooperatives that had large work forces and had been strong now also worked at a much slower pace and were moving "downhill."

Let us mention here some figures showing how the first-quarter plan was carried out: 5,100 square meters of lacquered bamboo blinds (10 percent of annual goal of 50,700 square meters); 50,790 square meters of dyed bamboo blinds (11 percent of 430,000 square meters); 60,759 square meters of rattan pieces (12 percent of 500,000 square meters); and 233,000 reed brooms (12 percent of annual goal of 2.2 million brooms).

Why did Quang Nam-Da Nang produce fewer of those items in the first quarter this year while its capabilities in terms of labor and equipment had not changed? There might have been many reasons, particularly due to the consequences of great changes in living conditions and prices, but the main reasons can be described as follows:

1. A great increase of prices of raw materials made purchases more difficult.

As a general rule, the production installations try to supply by themselves rattan, dwarf bamboo, slender bamboo, and reed. The highland districts ordinarily grow and sell them to production installations. Recently because of competition among districts for buying and selling raw materials prices skyrocketed. In addition, the localities that had raw materials to sell also imposed additional tax which along with the forest tax raised prices further: for instance, the price of dwarf bamboo went from .8 dong to 3.8 dong per kilogram; rattan from 5 to 14 dong; reed from 2 to 7 dong, and so on. In April, in the case of farther locations involving higher transportation costs, prices were as much as 12 times higher than the old ones.

2. Prices applicable to work done on contract increased slowly while benefit systems designed for handicraftsmen were carried out in a slow and inappropriate manner.

Although prices of raw materials and the cost of living increased at a fast pace, the foreign trade organs did not adjust prices quickly enough and sufficiently enough to maintain the living conditions of handicraftsmen; according to calculations by production installations, the average increase in materials and raw materials prices was 101 percent, but prices for work done on contract rose only 33 percent. At the present time, in some cases due to prices it is impractical and impossible to make some articles. For instance, the official purchase price of a reed broom is 6.4 dong, but the price that is calculated by Cam Chau Cooperative (Hoi An) is 8.51 dong (.8 kg of reed = 3.20 dong + rattan .45 dong + labor 2.90 + management cost .29 + production cost has to pay an extra 2.11 dong per broom, it is impossible to produce them.

Similarly prices used in making purchases usually are higher than real prices while adjustments made by the foreign trade organs are still slow and insufficient.

As a result, the average income of cooperative members dropped to 4-7 dong a day, which was not enough to maintain their living conditions.

In addition, grain was not delivered for the entire fourth quarter of 1985. Early in the first quarter of 1986, enough grain to cover 1-2 months was supplied, but irrational things still existed.

3. No agreement with customers existed for product samples and designs, and only temporary contracts were signed by the foreign trade organs.

As we visited the production installations, everywhere we found that production was at only 30-40 percent of capacity and the old raw materials left from last year were being used. They told us that because the foreign



trade organs had not found any market for their products, they did not know what to manufacture and what to export. Consequently, they continued to manufacture but were not sure that their products would be bought. (The production capacity of Quang Nam-Da Nang was 150,000 square meters of lacquered bamboo blinds, but contracts signed with the foreign trade organs amounted to only 70,000 square meters for the entire year.)

Using the cooperatives' funds production installations granted advances for cooperative members to continue production. But since this situation could not prolong, many installations tried to switch to new lines of goods, such as using rush, weaving bags, making wool rugs, and so on.

In addition, some production installations (including Thanh Tam, Chinh Gian, etc. which were known for making high-quality products) had to remake their products because of their failing to comply with quality specifications. Was the reason really about quality or were there any secrets behind such a state of things?

We can say that Quang Nam-Da Nang had never before encountered such difficulties as it did in the first quarter of this year in the production of reed brooms, rattan pieces, and bamboo blinds. Although the union of cooperatives in the province has taken many active measures, we still want to suggest the following:

1. It is necessary to concentrate the exploitation, management, and supply of raw materials on a single organ. Is it wise to entrust this job to the province's union of cooperatives?
2. It is necessary to have appropriate procedures and policies for the raw materials-growing zones, exploiters, and producers. Particularly the percentage of foreign exchange used for the purchase of exchange goods must be honored and all regulations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade should be correctly implemented.
3. A corporation within the union of cooperatives being solely in charge of exporting handicraft and fine art goods should be set up soon in accordance with the province's consumer goods and export production plan--this will help to maintain and step up the production of the goods that constitute the province's strengths.

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CSO: 4209/700

## QUANG NAM-DA NANG EXPANDS CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION, EXPORT

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 20 Jun 86 pp 3, 2

[Article by Duong Thanh Thuy, vice chairman, Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Consumer Goods and Export Program Committee: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Expands Consumer Goods Production and Export"]

[Text] Eleven years after the day of liberation the consumer goods and export sector of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has some progress it can be proud of.

Under the leadership of the party, the province made changes; along with agriculture, which is its topmost front, the industrial and handicraft sector achieved rather fast development. With an average annual increase of 23 percent, the value of gross production in 1985 was 3.7 billion dong (by the fixed value of the dong in 1982), of which consumer goods accounted for 2.6 billion and export 265 million, or 44.6 percent of its total export value.

As we talk about the local industry, we talk about the production and export of consumer goods, which account for 75 percent of the overall industrial production; a network of consumer goods production and export that consists of 24 state enterprises, 223 cooperatives, 483 cooperative teams, 256 occupational teams in agricultural cooperatives, and thousands of private and individual installations and family-based handicraft households; and the making of the lines of goods that meet most of the people's needs in daily life.

About foods, in addition to grain and pork, the sector properly resolved the food processing problem by milling hundreds of thousands of tons of grain each year, making manioc flour and vermicelli, producing 10 million liters of fish sauce each year, catching thousands of tons of fish of various kinds, making more than 10,000 tons of sugar, and so on.

About clothes, if the quantities of cotton materials made on contract for the central administration were included (excluding what the Hoa Tho Textile Mill produced), the level of production attained was 9 meters/year/per person. About housing, it fulfilled most of the people's need for housing, achieved more than 40 percent of the goal of putting tiled roofs on all houses in rural areas, and produced more than 200 million good-quality bricks and tiles each year. About transportation, it set up a network of bicycle-making

installations based on state and collective enterprises, which produced nearly 20,000 bicycles each year. About learning, it satisfied part of the needs of students and cadres for paper and produced chalk, ink, etc. for half a million students in the province. About medicines for the treatment of diseases, it achieved by 1985 the level of 51 dong/person/year mainly by the use of medicinal materials obtained within the province.

Fully understanding the formula that requires state enterprises to be the leading force, the province built and restored many factories and plants making bicycles; starching, cleaning, and dyeing garments; and making vacuum bottles, aluminum wares, sugar, soft drinks, cakes and candies, pottery and porcelain wares, glassware, and so on, and at the same time developed small industry and handicrafts in order to satisfy the province's consumer goods and export needs. The consumer goods made by the small industry and handicraft sector accounted for more than 80 percent; handicraft and fine art goods, 95 percent; bricks and tiles, 95 percent; bicycles, 80 percent; processing of grain and foods, more than 87 percent, and so on.

In more than 11 years, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province gave jobs to more than 110,000 persons, a significant victory that had resolved most of the unemployment problem left behind by the old regime and helped to redistribute the province's work force; successfully maintained order and security; and moved nearly 30 percent of the small business people into industrial production. These laborers accounted for 8 percent of the province's population and 22 percent of its work force, while the value they brought about accounted for nearly 60 percent of that jointly made by industry and agriculture.

However, in its efforts to develop consumer goods and export there were shortcomings that the province could overcome in order to move forward and to keep pace with the people's needs. These shortcomings were:

- Although the goods for export were produced in large quantities and in many forms, the province did not have much for itself, because it mainly produced them on contract for the central administration and other provinces, which took 22 percent, and because the individual sector in agricultural cooperatives, which both makes and sells goods by itself, took 42.2 percent. The actual quantities of goods that the province had for itself to satisfy its basic needs therefore were very small (33 percent).

- Because the party committee echelons and administration at all levels had failed to thoroughly understand the party's resolutions they did not indicate the key points for investment. As state enterprises had not seized their leading role, they did not make certain important lines of goods.

In spite of the fact that in consumer goods production and export a vital matter is the supply of materials and raw materials, there was no planning for them and the efforts to expand the growing of long-term crops were delayed: The province did not create large specialized-cultivation areas to ensure steady supply of materials for production; short-term crops were grown in a scattered pattern, with small output, which led to negligible processing activities; in the case of some secondary forest-product crops, such as

rattan, dwarf bamboo, reed, etc., there was no planning, nor any unified organization for maintaining stabilized prices and supply; and the policies for the industrial crops-growing zones remained irrational in many aspects and thus provided no incentives for growers.

About product quality, it was not improved and, in the case of some products, remained the same or even declined; materials and raw materials were wasted while their use brought about poor value; in some localities sometimes counterfeit goods and goods of poor quality were made.

Late planning occurred in both small industry and handicrafts; spontaneous action still existed in terms of making arrangement for production. The policies on consumer goods production and export did not change quickly enough while the policies on taxes, grain prices, etc. were not yet properly implemented. Handicraftsmen have not yet felt reassured and confident as they were carrying out production; as prices of materials and raw materials went up lately, the living conditions of cooperative members, cadres, workers, and civil servants have become more difficult.

In the spirit of Resolution 31 of the Political Bureau and Resolution 71 of the Council of Ministers, a resolution has recently been drafted to deal with the right of local levels to take initiative in production and business, and the province has Resolution 31, which also concentrates on resolving the basic problem--to expand the production of grain and consumer goods and export. With the above-mentioned facts in mind, we find that the immediate and long-term action to be taken in connection with resolving the consumer goods and export problem is as follows:

Quang Nam-Da Nang has four strong features: its forests, ocean, and relatively developed agriculture and industry. There must be appropriate and synchronized measures to exploit these potential resources; first of all, we must properly satisfy the people's basic needs for foods, clothes, housing, learning, transportation, and medicines for the treatment of diseases, and by 1990 attain a value of gross production of from 3,6 to 4 billion dong (at 1982 fixed prices), in which there will be 80-100 rubles/dollars of export.

As an immediate step, in 1986 we must satisfy at any cost the needs for raw materials, fuels, and materials in favor of production of consumer goods and export and attain 2.8 billion dong of consumer goods and nearly 50 million rubles/dollars of export, including 17-18 million rubles/dollars of exported handicraft and fine art articles. The per capita figures to be attained in 1986 must be, in addition to the grain and meat rations, 25 kilograms of fresh fish, 6 liters of fish sauce, 7 kilograms of manually-produced sugar, 3 meters of cotton materials for making clothes (except for the materials made on contract for the central administration), 51 dong of public health services, and 31.5 rubles/dollars of export; bicycle production (18,000-20,000 bicycles) and the effort to put tiles on existing roofs must show an achievement of 40-45 percent of the goal; dinnerwares--plates and bowls--must be made in sufficient quantities, with production of house utensils made of wood, aluminum, corrugated iron, tin, and plastic, beverages, vacuum bottles, rush mats, etc. to satisfy 90-95 percent of the needs of people in the province.



In order to attain the above objectives we must first of all reorganize production, make bold investment, get new equipment and renew assembly lines, and achieve economic integration within the country and with other countries to import modern special-purpose equipment; to have abundant products of good quality; to move toward exporting textile products and towels, bicycle parts, fans, and large quantities of frozen sea products; and to improve the economic management method in the spirit of the (draft) resolution of the Political Bureau on the right to take initiative in production and business.

For small industry and handicrafts we must mobilize and encourage everybody to make consumer goods and to export, and create a network combining state enterprises and collective-family-based-individual installations, with rational distribution of goods and occupations. First of all, state enterprises and collective installations can organize themselves into unions of textile, bicycle, pottery and porcelain, glassware, rubber, and plastic enterprises and the Handicraft and Fine Art Articles for Export Corporation.

For production of consumer goods and export, in addition to making arrangements for production, what is important is to improve and make basic arrangements in connection with the ranks of cadres, workers, and civil servants, first of all of leading cadres. After 11 years of production management, we have learned from realities that good development could take place wherever cadres were active and had a good sense of responsibility and a keen understanding of what they were doing. The typical enterprises were the 29-3 Textile Mill, the Da Nang Electric Motor and Machine Enterprise, the Hoi An enterprises making bamboo blinds and machines, the Nam Phuoc Machine Works, the paper mill of Da Nang, the Thanh Chau Bricks and Tiles Enterprise, the Hai Da Machine Works, and so on.

As for the ranks of science-technology cadres, the province advocates aiming at the goal of doing research and applying advanced technology, studying new lines of goods, putting aside 2 percent of its budget for this goal, and having plans for on-the-job training and correspondence courses to teach workers good skills, and launches an emulation movement to design new lines of goods, from which skilled artists and workers will be selected, and to teach young workers the secrets of traditional occupations, such as sculpture, engraving in stone, wood, etc.

About raw materials and materials, attention must be paid to practicing intensive cultivation and growing new varieties in order to have high yield and good quality; planning is necessary for long- and short-term industrial crops in order to set up specialized-cultivation zones for growing such crops as peanut, tobacco, pineapple, tea, rush, etc. and to provide processing installations with raw materials.

Each year grow 400-500 hectares of rattan, dwarf bamboo, and reed to get raw materials for making handicraft and fine art articles and to organize logistical support in terms of raw materials for these lines of goods; avoid competition for purchases and sales, and maintain stable raw materials prices.

About policies, priorities are to be given to export and consumer goods; raw materials prices must be satisfactory and stable to encourage investment,



and must encourage producers and accumulation in favor of the budget; the province therefore has been importing materials and raw materials for the production of consumer and export goods, and avoids importing the items it can make by itself, such as vacuum bottles, cotton materials, etc.

About taxes, in accordance with Resolution 31 of the Provincial CPV Committee, priorities are given to new lines of goods and new production installations, which do not have to pay taxes for 3 years, and the afforestation tax as applicable to secondary forest products is under study for possible changes as suggested. As to income tax, a study is under way to find ways to encourage the production units that have relationships with the state and export to adjust on the basis of the profit margin authorized in invoices the wages of handicraftsmen, and so on.

In the last few years, particularly following Resolution 8 of the CPV Central Committee, the state bank has made things much better. Presently, credit investment actively supports production and we are moving toward having actual contracts between the bank and production installations to deal with only two current accounts for "deposits" and "loans" and to allow production units to fully use the money they have deposited for active production and business purposes.

About providing producers with grain and the necessities, this matter is also being studied to see whether the state can control products while handicraftsmen have enough grain, and so on.

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## DECISION ON REORGANIZING SEA PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES RELEASED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Reorganization of Fishing Industries in Fishing Zones"]

[Text] VNA--Recently, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decision reorganizing the sea product industries. The decision detailed tasks to be done in this reorganization and contained stipulations pertaining to the protection of resources, of production, and of sea security, aiming at overcoming weaknesses, efficiently exploiting resources, and gradually bringing the fishing industry to the level of a great socialist production.

In terms of the reorganization of fishing in fishing zones, in cooperation with the people's committees of coastal provinces and with related sectors, and based upon the results of preliminary surveys and provisional dispositions of the marine product sector, the Ministry of Marine Products will take the lead in reorganizing the fishing profession in principal fishing zones, in fishing centers in the whole country, in other small fishing areas, and in transit stations and local fishing wharves. Production reorganization in fishing zones will provide for close linkages between exploitation and breeding and culture, production and purchasing, and processing and services and rear support, in order to ensure an efficient exploitation of marine resources.

This production reorganization will include the following tasks: first, to reorganize and strengthen state-operated organizations to allow them to meet the dual role of leaders and main working force in terms of services and rear support, and in catching sea products in support of domestic consumer needs and export; to pool ships and boats belonging to cooperatives, production groups, and individual fishermen when fishing at sea; and to integrate mechanized, semi-mechanized, and manual means in an assignment arrangement for fishing at high seas, near the coast, and between these two zones, in order that such an assignment be commensurate with the capabilities of each kind of vessel, with professional abilities, and with the need to protect national security at sea.

All ships and boats must be manned with versatile crew members in order to attain the optimal adaptation to seasonal changes and use of labor, to catch

more products, to save material supplies, and to lower product cost. fishermen with professional skills will be reassigned, and the number of ships and boats, nets, and other catching tools in each fishing zone will be rearranged in accordance with the annual catching quotas.

The rear support and service systems including central and local shipbuilding and repair installations, frozen facilities, and supply facilities of material supplies, fuel, nets, grain, and other staple commodities situated on land, on islands, and on floating stations at sea will be rearranged and reorganized to allow the correct assignment of rear support and service means, in order to ascertain that those logistical facilities develop to the fullest extent their planned output and to provide the most effective support for production.

Purchasing, transportation, and marketing agencies will also be reorganized and reassigned. The Ministry of Marine Products and provincial people's committees will coordinate their efforts in providing guidance to corporations and state-operated organizations for the purchase of marine products. Tasks will be unequivocally assigned to ensure the purchase of the great majority of products exploited on land, on islands, and at sea. Purchasing procedures will be improved and must be convenient and not cumbersome to the seller, and prices must be set in conformance with state determinations. Price manipulation, illegal competition in purchasing and selling, hoarding and smuggling, and unauthorized price hikes are strictly forbidden. Fishing ships and boats will be barred from purchasing sea products, and the same is true with regard to the armed forces. In case state-operated organizations are swamped by too heavy workloads, they may empower collective units to take charge of part of the services and of the purchase of marine products for processing or to serve as agents for the state. Any such delegation of power will be closely monitored and, at any rate, those responsibilities may not be conferred to private businessmen. Any ship and boat and any collective and private unit exploiting sea products have the duty to sell their products to the state right at the place of activity, through the two-way economic contract, and at prices determined by the state for that area. Ships and boats fishing from one place to another may take whole or part of their catch back to their localities, but may not sell the products to private businessmen, to vessels of foreign nations, and to smugglers under any circumstances.

As regards the protection of resources, of production, and of sea security, the decision stressed the compliance with technical specifications in the exploitation of marine products by fishing vessels and the close relationships between catching and purchasing organizations and the protection of sovereignty, of political security, and of safety and order at sea.

The decision also brought up some specific measures to implement economic accounting and to revert to the socialist business as style to be carried out by catching forces and by rear support, service, purchasing, and processing organizations.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has instructed the Ministry of Marine Products to coordinate with localities and related sectors to determine the functions and missions of each related organization and to issue decisions setting up leadership committees in each fishing zone according to seasonal needs.

## HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

### BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION STATISTICS--Hanoi VNA Aug--Vietnam's system of higher education and vocational training includes 93 universities and colleges and 287 vocational schools. It also runs 82 centres to provide on-the-job training and 51 others for postgraduate courses. Over the past 6 years, these institutions have trained 150,600 persons of university level and 178,000 skilled workers. The universities and colleges' teaching staff includes 18,720 lecturers, 9.1 percent of them with the doctor or assistant doctor degrees, and 384 professors and assistant professors. Meanwhile the job-training centres are run by 11,000 teachers. Over the past 5 years 10,000 persons were sent for further education or job training abroad. More than half of them went to the Soviet Union. So far, Vietnam has established cooperative ties with 15 Soviet universities. /Text/ /Hanoi VNA in English  
0727 GMT 29 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4200/1396

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**LAM DONG ECONOMIC ZONES**—Since early this year, Lam Dong Province has sent 1,804 families of 10,130 persons from densely populated villages and towns to 14 localities to build new economic zones. These new resettlers have reclaimed a vast area of land and planted industrial and food crops on 1,493 hectares.  
/Summary/ /Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 86 p 1 BK/ 12228

CSO: 4209/537



## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### CONFERENCE REVIEWS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY TASKS

OW010420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Aug 86

/Text/ The State Science and Technology Commission, in coordination with the Vietnam Sciences Institute, the Social Science Commission, and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, held a conference in Hanoi from 26-28 August to review the scientific and technological tasks from 1981 to 1985 and set forth guidelines for work in the coming years. The conference was chaired by Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap of the Council of Ministers.

Over the past 5 years, various ministries, sectors, and localities have concentrated all their scientific and technological activities on successfully achieving the socioeconomic objectives to gradually increase productivity, quality, and efficiency in production. They have developed 76 scientific-technological programs at the state level and more than 300 others at the sector and local levels and applied thousands of valuable innovations on production improvements.

Science and technology has helped develop agriculture comprehensively, boost grain and foodstuff production, and create sources of raw materials for consumer and export goods production. Problems of energy, raw materials, fuel, and materials have been partly solved as a result of the implementation of research programs and the application of technological advances.

Scientific and technological activities have recorded many achievements in improving products and techniques, producing equipments and spare parts, and renovating and reinforcing material and technological bases for the national economy. Remarkable progress has been achieved in research on the production of precision instruments, pressing and melting apparatuses, processors, machine tools, and so forth.

Attention has been paid to improving the people's lives and protecting public health by applying many scientific and technological measures in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases. Good results have been obtained in the application of the world's modern health care technology such as microsurgery, cornea grafting, and so forth.

Scientific and technological activities have also contributed to the formulation of guidelines, policies, and resolutions of the party and state.

As far as the objectives and tasks set forth for the past 5 years are concerned, however, these activities still demonstrate some weaknesses, such as the failure to help effect strong changes in socioeconomic development, to promptly apply scientific and technological advances on a broad scale, and to exploit all the available scientific and technological potentialities. Science and technology have not yet become measures in planning the national economy. Some research subjects have not been based on production requirements. Investments in the scientific and technological spheres have failed to meet the research and application requirements. Scientific research in the managerial, social, and economic domains has not been intensified, thus failing to meet the urgent requirements in production and life.

The conference heard many speeches by delegates from various sectors, localities, schools, and research institutes and laid down the guidelines for scientific and technological development for the coming years, especially regarding matters of knowledge, thinking, and work behavior and methods.

The conference considered science and technology as well as social science and natural sciences as an integrated whole and stressed the need to develop the advantages of scientific and technological forces, natural conditions, resources, and the environment in order to resolve the immediate and future problems.

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CSO: 4209/837

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SEMINAR--Hanoi VNA 28 Aug--A seminar on scientific-technical information was recently held in the central coastal city of Nha Trang (Phu Khanh Province) with the participation of representatives from 41 central and local units specializing in scientific-technical information. Many papers presented at the seminar, sponsored by the Central Institute of Scientific and Technological Information, dealt with achievements in popularizing scientific and technical knowledge among workers and farmers and applying scientific progress to production. Over the past 5 years, many scientific and technical libraries have been built in Hanoi and other localities and many scientific bulletins and reviews published in service of production and the people's daily life. The seminar discussed detailed plans for better cooperation between domestic scientific-technical information units with special attention being paid to the improvement of material and technical equipment of the scientific-technical information service. /Text/ /Hanoi VAN in English 1506 GMT 28 Aug 86 OW/ 12228

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